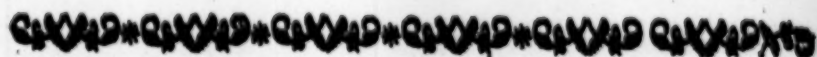


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T O H O R S E S,
And their Respective C U R E S :

T O G E T H E R
With some Interesting Observations on Bleeding,
Purging, Exercise, &c.

By J O H N W O O D,

Late Groom to the King of SARDINIA, and at present
Groom to the Right Hon. the EARL of ROCHFORD.

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T O

The Right Honourable

T H E

Earl of R O C H F O R D.

My L O R D,

I T is easier for Your LORD-
SHIP to imagine, than for
me to express, the Pleasure
I feel in being furnished
with an Opportunity of giving a pub-
lick Testimony of my Gratitude for
A the

vi The DEDICATION.

the many Benefits and great Indulgence I have been honoured with during my Attendance on Your LORDSHIP; and allow me, My LORD, to say, that, incapable of judging myself, I have learnt from Others, that the usual Stile of DEDICATIONS, filled generally with fulsome Flattery, would not be half so agreeable to Your LORDSHIP, as the expressing plainly but honestly the Sentiments of a grateful Heart; since all the World will agree with me in this, that Your LORDSHIP's own Heart feels those Sentiments in the greatest Degree of Perfection.

The following Piece of mine, coming out under Your LORDSHIP'S Sanction, will, I flatter myself, meet with a Reception in some measure
favour-

The DEDICATION. vii

favourable from the Publick; as Nothing that You condescend to patronize can be deemed by the candid unprejudiced Part of Mankind altogether destitute of Merit.

Apprehensive lest my Duty should be construed Impertinence, I will not presume to add any thing more, than to beg leave to have the Honour of subscribing myself, with the greatest Duty and Respect,

My LORD,

Your LORDSHIP'S

Most obedient and

Most humble Servant,

JOHN WOOD.

THE HISTORY OF

the city of London
from the first settlement
to the present time
by John Stow

London Printed
by I. I. and J. B. at the
signe of the Anchor
in St. Dunstons Church
in the Strand

1633

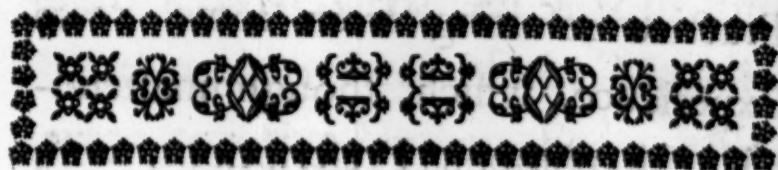
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1633



THE
P R E F A C E.

 Must first insinuate to the
Candid Reader, that the
Publication of the follow-
ing Work does not pro-
ceed from any Motive of Ostentati-
on; the Bent of my Design tending
altogether to the Establishment of a
Practice

Practice resulting from some Years Experience, which, though unattended with pompous Prescriptions, will, I flatter myself, be found to be intirely agreeable to the Demands of Nature in regard of the Treatment necessary for the Cure of Diseased Horses. It has even been a Maxim with me by no means to multiply Remedies without Necessity, and that upon a double Consideration. In the first place such a Conduct creates a considerable supernumerary Expence; and in the next turns out no small Detriment to the Animal; that is thus over-loaded with superfluous Heaps of nauseous Drugs. HIPPOCRATES, and the antient Physicians, who were confessedly the best and most celebrated of any that ever existed,

The P R E F A C E. xi

isted, were very sparing of their Prescriptions in respect of the Maladies incident to the Human Body. Nature was their constant Guide, and *MEDICUS NATURÆ MINISTER* their invariable Motto. And, indeed, What would one aim at more, than at a Method of relieving Nature by Natural Means? Now, the Mechanical Oeconomy in regard of Horses or any other Animal is subservient to the same Laws, as that of the Human Body. Which Reflection has ever influenced me to adhere strictly to a Hippocratical Practice, and to give my Horses as few Medicines as possible.

By way of Introduction, I have given an Anatomical Description of
the

xii The P R E F A C E.

the Component Parts of the Animal Body, and consequently That of a Horse. Should any one be desirous of being let in farther to that Secret, he may only consult Mr. SNAPE.

I have been very superficial in regard of the Symptoms of the Diseases, as a Recourse had to the ingenious Mr. BARTLET can abundantly supply that Defect. I could not, in the Course of this Performance, as it is a very material Article, avoid pointing out the Absurdity and even mischievous Consequence of Exhibiting Purges, and Those frequently very strong, on Occasions that imply no such Necessity. But This I think I have done without the least Tincture

The P R E F A C E. xiii

ture of Malevolence or any particular Prejudice, that can be imputed to me in respect of any one Person living. My Business is to instruct, not accuse. If therefore I have expressed my Sentiments somewhat earnestly when that Matter has occurred to me, I hope the Reader will nevertheless by no means rank this Zeal of mine for the Well-doing of Horses amongst the Number of unpardonable Offences. But I shall make no farther Apology, but leave the Whole of my Conduct throughout the Piece to the Judgment of the Publick.

However, I must not forget to return my most humble Thanks to
a those

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those generous Personages amongst the Nobility and Gentry, that have been so benevolent as to encourage this Work by their Subscriptions; which will ever demand from me the utmost Tokens in my Power of due Respect and Gratitude.



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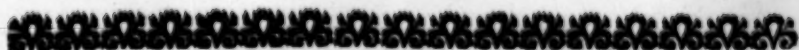
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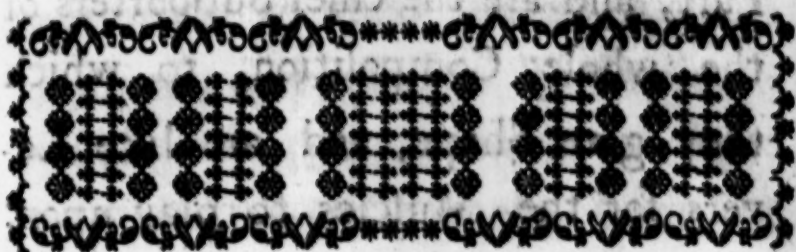
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THE

INTRODUCTION.



A N Animal Body is composed of Parts that produce all the necessary Functions of Life. It consists of Membranes, Muscles, Glands, Blood-vessels, Lymphaticks, Ligaments, Cartilages, and Bones; of which the Bones are the hardest

B

Part,

ii INTRODUCTION.

Part, and are the chief Supporters of the whole Composition, to which they give Shape, and are like Levers for the Muscles to play upon.

They consist of hard Fibres fastened to one another by others that are small and transverse. Those Fibres are porous, soft, and easily discerned. It is probable that they are nourished by the Serous or Lymphatick Part of the Blood, which is brought to them by the Arteries, and carried back by the Veins. As the Pores fill with a Substance of their own Nature, such as we suppose the Lymph to be, so they encrease, harden, and grow close to one another ; but, when their Pores are full of this Substance, then the Bones
are

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are grown to their utmost Extent, Hardness, and Solidity. Their Blood-Vessels, being compressed on all Sides by their Bony Channels, bring no more Blood than what is sufficient to supply the Places of their decaying Particles.

All the Bones of the Body, which have any considerable Thickness, have either a large Cavity, or they are spongy and full of little Cells. In both the one and the other there is an Oleaginous Substance, called Marrow, contained in proper Vesicles or Membranes like the Fat: In the larger Bones this fine Oil by the gentle Heat of the Body is exhaled through the Pores of its small Bladders, and enters some narrow

iv INTRODUCTION.

Passages which lead to some fine Channels excavated in the Substance of the Bones according to their Length; and from these other cross Passages (not directly opposite to the Former lest they should weaken the Bone too much in one Place) carry the Marrow still further into more longitudinal Channels placed nearer the Surface of the Bone. All this Contrivance is, that the Marrow may supple the Fibres of the Bones, and render them less apt to break.

All the Bones of the Body, except the Teeth, and these that are articulate to one another, are covered with a thin but close and strong Membrane, called Periosteum; which has an exquisite Sense that
gives

INTRODUCTION.

gives one grounds to think, that it is an Expansion of some of the Tendinous Fibres of the Muscles. Its Use is to supply the Vessels, which enter the Substance of the Bones, with proper Nourishment.

Each large Bone is much bigger at its Extremities, than in the Middle, in order to give a Firmness to the Articulations, and to prevent the Bones from being easily put out of joint. But because the Middle of the Bone should be strong to sustain the Weight of the Bones, and resist Blows and Falls, the Fibres on this account are there closely compacted together, supporting one another, and the Bone besides is formed hollow, and consequently is not

vi INTRODUCTION.

so easily broken, as it must have been had it been solid and smaller; for, in regard of two Bones of equal Length and equal Number of Fibres, the Strength of the one will be to the Strength of the other as their Diameters.

The Bones contain a Quantity of volatile Salt and Spirit, which are very subtil and penetrating, some Sulphur, which is very fetid, a little Phlegm, and much Earth.

A Cartilage is a smooth and solid Body, softer than a Bone, but harder than a Ligament. It is furnished with no Cavities nor Cells for containing of Marrow; nor is it covered with a Membrane as the
Bones

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Bones are. The Cartilages have all a natural Resource, by means of which, if they are forced from their original Figure, or Situation, they return to it of themselves, as soon as the Force is taken away. They are chiefly in those Places where a small and easy Motion is required, as in the Ears, Nose, Larynx, Trachea Arteria, and Sternum; and their natural Elasticity serves instead of Antagonist Muscles. They cover also the Ends of all the Bones, which are joined together for Motion: First, because they are smoother than the Bones; Secondly, because they are without Sense; and Thirdly, because, as they are softer than the Bones, the Attrition, which is made by the Motion of the Joint, is the more easily supplied.

viii INTRODUCTION.

A Ligament is a white and solid Body, softer than a Cartilage, but harder than a Membrane. The Ligaments have no conspicuous Cavities, nor are they endued with any Sensation; lest they should always suffer upon the Motion of the Joint. Their chief Use is to fasten the Bones, which are articulated for Motion, together, lest they should be dislocated on any violent Movement.

Of the ARTICULATION *of the* BONES.

THE Bones are articulated or joined to one another either with a manifest Motion, or with a small and obscure Motion, or without any Motion at all: I shall only take notice

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tice of the Articulation with a manifest Motion.

The Extremities of all the Bones, that are articulated to one another with a manifest Motion, are bound together by Membranous Ligaments, which rise from the Conjunction of the Epiphysis with the Bone, and, passing over the Articulation, are inserted in the same Place in the other Bone. Thus they form a Bag, which embraces all that Part of the Extremities of both Bones which play upon one another; and in this Bag is contained a Mucilage for the easier Motion of the Joint. This Mucilage is separated by Glands contained in some Fat on the Inside of the Ligaments. Those Bones, which are articulated by
a Gin-

x INTRODUCTION.

a Ginglymus, have the Ligaments much stronger on their Sides than they are either before or behind, that the Protuberance may be kept to play true in their Cavities ; for, could they slip the least to either Side, the Bones would be frequently out of joint.

I shall now enter on the Description of a Membrane. A Membrane is a Web of several Sorts of Fibres interwoven for the Covering and Wrapping up of some Parts. Their Membranous Fibres give them an Elasticity, whereby they can contract and closely grasp the Parts they contain ; and their Nervous Fibres give them an exquisite Sensation, which is the Cause of their Contraction. On
which

INTRODUCTION. xi

which Score they are vastly irritated by the Sharpness of Medicines, and are not united without much Difficulty when wounded in their Texture.

There are a Number of small Glands which separate an Humour fit for Moistening the Parts which they contain by Reason of the Thickness and Transparency of the Membranes. The Ramification of the Blood-Vessels is more apparently to be seen in them than in any other Part of the Body. Here the innumerable Divisions, Windings, and Turnings, serpentine Progressions, and frequent Inosculations, not only of Veins and Arteries together, but also of Veins with Veins, and Arteries

xii INTRODUCTION.

teries with Arteries, make a most agreeable Embroidery, and delicate Net-work, covering the whole Membrane. Nor is Nature always constant to the same Disposition, but delights in Variety here, as well as in the Disposition of the Branches and Leaves of Plants and Trees. Those that cover the solid Parts are properly called Membranes, and these have their particular Names, as the Peritonæum, which wraps up all that is contained in the Abdomen; the Pleura, which invests the Thorax; the Periosteum, which surrounds the Bones; and, the Pericardium, that involves the Heart. Those which form the Coats of Vessels, and which contain the Humours, as those of the Veins, Arteries, Stomach, Bladder,

INTRODUCTION. xiii

Bladder, Intestines, Testicles, &c. are called Tunicles or Coats, and those which cover and embrace the Brain, as the Dura and Pia Mater, are called Meninges. Of all those Kinds of Membranes, some are thin, and others thick; and the same Membrane is thick in some Places and thin in others, which is the Case of the Membrana Adiposa, which is thicker in the Neck than in any other Part of the Body. The Use of the Membranes is to cover and wrap up the Parts, to strengthen them, to save them from external Injuries, to preserve the natural Heat, to join one Part to another, to sustain small Vessels and the Nerves which run through their Dupli-
tures,

xiv INTRODUCTION.

tures, to stop the Returning of the Humours in their Vessels, as the Valves stop the Blood in the Veins and Heart, of the Chyle in the Lacteals and Thoracic Duct, and of the Lympha in the Lymphatic Vessels.

By the Membrana Adiposa is most commonly understood that Part of it only which lies next the Flesh, and which contains but little Fat in its Cells; and therefore, appearing more Membranous than the rest, is said to be the Basis of the Cellulæ Adiposæ; and even some Part of this hath been taken by Anatomists for the Membrana Carnosa upon the Account of its Redness; for here the Blood-Vessels lie very thick,
the

INTRODUCTION. xv

the Vesicles not being distended with Fat. The Membrana Propria Musculorum is that which covers immediately all and every one of the Fibres of a Muscle, and is closely tacked to them. There is another called Membrana Communis Vasculorum, which is a thin Membrane, and accompanies almost all the Vessels of the Body. All these Membranes receive Veins, Arteries, and Nerves from the Parts which are nearest to them.

Of the MUSCLES.

THE Muscles are the Instruments of Motion, and it is by them that all the Motions of every Animal Body are performed. They
are

xvi INTRODUCTION.

are of several Kinds. Some are long and round, as are most of those that move the Limbs, and are broader and flatter at their Origins, than they are at their Insertions, where they run out in the Shape of a small Cord, and form those strong Sinews that are inserted into the Hocks and Pasterns. They are made up of several Bundles of Fibres or Threads, and all the Muscles of this Kind are rectilinear, having their Flethy Fibres on their Out-side gradually shorter than those in the Middle; which not only makes their Insertions, but this Contrivance prevents the Limbs from growing fleshy, which, by any other Mechanism, would happen upon every Change or Alteration in the Blood, and
would

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would very much weaken and debilitate those Parts, as we see in many Instances, where the Muscles of the Lower Limbs happen to be fleshy near their Insertions.

The Strength of a Muscle consists in the Number of its Fibres, and is suited to the Part it is to move. For where the Motions are strong, the Muscles are likewise strong; but, where there is not so much Strength, then the Muscles are not so strong. Each Muscle, and every Fibre in a Muscle, has Nerves, Veins, and Arteries; either of which being tied deprives the Muscle of the Power of Contracting; but the Stoppage being removed they Contract again, and Contracting swell. So that the Action of the Muscles is performed by the

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Rarefaction of the Blood and Spirits distending the Cavities of the Fibres. The Rarefaction of the Blood and Spirits we suppose to be performed after this Manner. The Blood is full of Globules of Air strongly compressed by the surrounding Particles of Blood attracting one another, from whence is formed a Globule, or Shell of Blood, in the Middle of which is a small Globule of Air, whose Force of Expansion will be always proportional to the Force by which it is compressed. These Globules, continually circulating through the Cavities of the Muscular Fibres, are mixt with the Animal Spirits, which with the Action of the Parts drop from the Nerves into the Cells of the Fibres, and, attracting the Particles of the Blood

more

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more strongly than they do one another, give the enclosed Air an Opportunity of expanding itself, and consequently of swelling the Vesicle, and each Vesicle swelling at the same time the whole Fibre must be shortened, and the Shortening of all the Fibres is the Contraction of the Muscle.

Though the Contraction of the Fibres be considerable, yet the Swelling is scarcely sensible by reason of the Smallness of the Cavities of the Fibres. For each Fibre resembles a String of Bladders, each of which being blown up singly will raise a Weight to some determined Heighth; and, if the whole String of similar and equal Bladders be blown up together, the Space, through which the Weight will rise, will be proportion-

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nal to the Number of Bladders, or Length of the String, or Fibre of the Muscle. Now, though the Swelling of a large Bladder, required to raise a Weight to some considerable Height, must be very great, yet several small Bladders will do the same Thing with a Force and Swelling less in any given Proportion. For, suppose a Bladder of a determined Bigness can raise a Weight a Foot, an hundred Bladders, whose Diameters are each an hundredth Part of the former, being blown up will raise the Weight to the same Height. But the Force of Inflation and the Swelling of all put together will be an hundred times less than in the large one, and thus we see how mechanically the Structure of the Fibres contributes to the Contraction

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traction of the Muscles with a very inconsiderable Force, and a Swelling almost imperceptible.

The Use of the Heart to the Body is the same as that of a Pendulum is to a Watch, or of the Engines, which, by the Force that is given them, carry Water by the Assistance of Pipes to supply the Town. So does the Heart send the Blood forward through the Arteries to give the Body a fresh Supply of Nourishment. It has two Cavities which are called Ventricles, the one which detaches the Blood to all Parts by the Arteries of the Body, while the other receives it from the Veins. The Contraction and the Dilatation of the Heart are called its Systole and Diaστοle. Its Ventricles have

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Valves to prevent the Blood from rushing in to retard it in its Motion ; while Both Auricles contract at the same time, as likewise do the Ventricles ; and, when the Auricles are contracted, the Ventricles are dilated. To account for this alternate Motion of the Auricles and Ventricles of the Heart, we must consider that the Contraction of all Muscles is caused by the Influx of the Blood and Animal Spirits into the Cavities of their Fibres ; and therefore, whenever this ceaseth, the Contraction of the Muscles likewise ceaseth, or, the Swelling of the Fibres abating, they may be reduced by any small Force to the same Length they were of before their Contraction ; which alone is their natural State, the other being

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ing intirely caused by an external Force. If therefore there be an equal and continual Influx of the Blood and Animal Spirits, the Contraction of the Muscles will likewise be equal and continual ; and, if the Influx is unequal and interrupted, the Contraction will be the same. What this Influx is will best appear from the Action of such Muscles as have no Antagonist, and over which the Will has but a small Influence, the Principal of which are the Heart and the Muscles, which dilate the Thorax in Inspiration. Now Both these are alternately dilated and contracted, and consequently the Blood and Animal Spirits do not flow continually into their Fibres, but at small Intervals of Time, to which

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these Contractions answer. That they have no Antagonist Muscles is evident to every one who is acquainted with the Structure of the Body. For the Muscles, which in a quick Expiration accelerate the Motion of the Ribs downwards, are so weak as to be of no Moment; and, that the Pressure of the Atmosphere upon the Surface of our Bodies cannot supply the Place of Antagonist Muscles, is as apparent to any one, who considers that the Air within us is always in Equilibrio with the Air without us, and consequently the Pressure of the Atmosphere can neither promote nor retard the Contraction of the Thorax or Dilatation of the Heart: And, there being nothing else that can influence them, their alternate
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Contractions and Dilatations must be owing to the Influx of the Blood or Animal Spirits. There are indeed other Muscles which have no Antagonist, such as the Sphincter, Gulæ, Ani, and Vesicæ, which we do not observe to be thus alternately relaxed and contracted. But the Reason of this is, because their Force is very weak, and consequently their Contraction small, and differing so little from their Relaxation, as to be imperceptible to us ; and, perhaps in the ordinary Course of Nature they act no otherways, than the Fibres of the Arteries do, which, when they are dilated by the Blood by their innate Elasticity, contract again. It may perhaps be objected, that, when one Side of the Face is struck with a Palsy,

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Palsy, the other is constantly and incessantly convulsed ; and that therefore the Influx of the Blood and Spirits must be continual ; but to this I answer, that when the Swelling, which causeth the Contraction of the Fibres, subsideth, and the Muscles are relaxed, they will still be shortened, 'till by some small Power they are pulled out to their natural Length, which being here wanting, and one Contradiction presently following another, that Side of the Face will always appear as if incessantly convulsed. But the natural Bent of the Ribs is downwards, by which the Intercoastal Muscles are stretched out again, as well as by the weak Force of their few Antagonists ;
and,

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and, when the Fibres of the Heart are relaxed, they are by the Influx of the Blood into the Auricles and Ventricles distended again till the next Contraction.

And that the Muscles are not in a perpetual State of Contraction, will likewise appear from the Nature of the Cause of their Contraction, which, without doubt, is the Rarefaction of the Blood and Spirits in the Cavities of the Muscular Fibres. Now, of whatever Nature we conceive this Rarefaction to be, it can be but temporary, and must quickly cease in such a small Quantity of Fluids as the Fibres of a Muscle, or rather as one Vesicle of a Fibre is capable of receiving at a Time.

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Time. Nor will it be of any Use to affirm, that there is a constant Supply of fresh Blood and Spirits which keep up the Inflation, as it is caused by the Pressure of the rarefied Fluids against the Sides of the Fibres. Whilst this Pressure continues, the Progressive Motion of the Fluids through the Fibres must be at a stop; nor can they move forward again till the Rarefaction begins to abate; that is, till the Fibres are relaxed, and consequently the Contraction or Action of the Muscle must cease before fresh Blood can be rarefied. If all this is duly attended to, it will be found of Use in knowing more of the Animal Body.

As

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As both Blood and Spirits are required for the Inflation of the Muscles, and we are sure the Blood moves with a continued Stream, the Animal Spirits must only drop from the Nerves into the Muscular Fibres, and there rarefy the Blood. When a Drop falls, the Fibres are presently inflated, and the Muscle contracted. As soon as the Rarefaction of the Blood is over, the Muscle is relaxed, till the next Drop falls from the Nerves, by which it is contracted again. Thus the Systole and Diastole of the Heart regularly and alternately follow one another; and, this being first clearly understood, it will be easy to give a Reason why the Auricles

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Auricles are constantly contracted when the Ventricles are dilated, and the Ventricles contracted when the Auricles are dilated, notwithstanding they have all the same Nerves and Blood-Vessels. For, suppose all of them full of Blood before the Heart begins to beat, and that the Auricles and Ventricles are ready to contract at the same time, yet, because the Strength of the Ventricles is much greater than that of the Auricles, they will contract, and, by their Contraction, hinder that of the Auricles, which endeavour likewise to expel the Blood; by which means they are distended, but cannot produce this Effect, till the Relaxation of the Ventricles makes room for its
Recep-

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Reception: Thus their Motions necessarily become alternate.

The Blood abounds with Volatile Salt and Spirits, contains some Phlegm and Sulphur, a little Earth, but little or no Fixed Salt: Alcalis dissolve it, and Acids coagulate it. I shall next say something concerning the Arteries.

The Arteries are Conical Channels, which convey the Blood from the Heart to all the Parts of the Body: Each Artery is composed of three Coats, of which the first seems to be a Web of fine Blood-Vessels and Nerves for the Nourishing of the Coats of the Artery. The Second is made up of Circular or rather Spiral Fibres,

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Fibres, of which there are more or fewer Strata according to the Bigness of the Artery. These Fibres have a strong Elasticity, by which they contract themselves with some Force, when the Power by which they have been stretched out ceases. The Third and inmost Coat is a fine, dense, transparent Membrane, which keeps the Blood within its Channels, which otherwise, upon the Dilatation of the Artery, would easily separate the Spiral Fibres from one another. As the Arteries grow smaller and smaller, so the Coats grow thinner, and the Coats of the Veins seem to be only a Continuation of the Coats of the Capillary Arteries. The Structure of the Arteries being thus premised, it will be easy to account for their Pulsation.

When

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When the Left Ventricle of the Heart contracts, and throws its Blood into the great Artery, the Blood in the Artery is not only thrust forwards towards the Extremities, but the Channel of the Artery is likewise dilated; because Fluids, when they are pressed, press again to all Sides, and their Pressure is always perpendicular to the Sides of the containing Vessels; but the Coats of the Artery by any small Impetus may be distended. Therefore, upon the Contraction of the Heart, the Blood from the Left Ventricle will not only press the Blood in the Artery forwards, but both together will distend the Sides of the Artery. When the Impetus of the Blood against the Sides of the Artery ceases, that is, when the Left Ven-

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tricle ceases to contract, then the Spiral Fibres of the Artery by their natural Elasticity return again to their former State, and contract the Channel of the Artery till it is again dilated by the Systole of the Heart. This Diastole of the Artery is called its Pulse, and the Time the Spiral Fibres are returning to their natural State is the Distance between two Pulses. This Pulse is in all the Arteries of the Body at the same time; for whilst the Blood is thrust out of the Heart into the Artery, the Artery being full, the Blood must move in all the Arteries at the same time; and because the Arteries are conical, and the Blood moves from the Basis of the Cone to the Apex, therefore the Blood must strike against the Sides

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Sides of the Vessels; and consequently every Point of the Artery must be dilated at the same time that the Blood is thrown out of the Left Ventricle of the Heart: And as soon as the Elasticity of the Spiral Fibres can overcome the Impetus of the Blood, the Arteries are again contracted. Thus there are two Causes, which operating alternately keep the Blood in a continual Motion, viz. the Heart and Fibres of the Arteries. But because the one is stronger than the other, therefore, though the Blood runs continually, yet when an Artery is opened it is seen to move per Saltum.

Having shewed which Way and by what Means the Blood circulates thro'

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the Heart and along in the Arteries, I shall just give a necessary Hint of the Use of knowing the Pulse, in order to distinguish a Fever arising from an exalted State of the Blood, from one occasioned by a too viscid Quality of that Fluid.

First then the Pulsations of the Heart are said to be sixty in a Minute, or thereabouts. Now, if the Pulsations are either defective in regard of this Standard, or exceed it, it evinces an Irregularity in the Circulation of the Blood. The former Circumstance shews the Blood to be in a viscid or an obstructed State, and the latter demonstrates it to be in too exalted a Condition. These are the two principal Things to be attended to in order

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der to be apprised of the Nature of the Fever. For a Fever must proceed from one of these Causes; and unless the Farrier or Practitioner regulates his Conduct agreeably to this Theory, he can never attempt the Cure of Horses in any Degree of Certainty, as Mr. BARTLET very justly has observed.

I have avoided saying any Thing of either the Quantity or the Velocity of the Blood; as all that have hitherto wrote could never yet bring this Matter to a Determination. I shall only observe, that the greatest Part of the Blood passes through the Heart ten times in one Hour.

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Concerning the L U N G S.

AS no one can be unacquainted either with the Figure or the Situation of the Lungs, from a Frequency of having viewed Animals when opened, it will be needless to say any Thing in this Place on these Heads. I shall therefore only point out the Use of these Organs But first it may not be improper to insinuate, that they are invested with a Membrane, that is a Production of the Pleura; which Membrane, as Mr. GIBSON observes, is chiefly affected in a Pleurisy. And, indeed, I myself, on inspecting Horses opened, have observed this Membrane quite consumed, while the Pleura remained
found

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found and intire. As to the Use of the Lungs, the learned PITCAIRN has mechanically deduced the great Effect they by means of the Air produce upon the Blood. For, whilst the Foetus is in the Womb, the Vesicles of the Lungs lying flat upon one another compress all the Capillary Blood-Vessels which are spread upon them; but, as soon as the Animal is foaled, the Air by the Dilatation of the Thorax is thrust into the Branches of the Thrachea Arteria, and blows up the Vesicles in Spheres; by which means the Compression being taken off from the Blood-Vessels, and those equally expanded with the Lungs, all the Blood has a free Passage thro' the Pulmonary Artery. But when the Air is thrust out again by the Contraction of the Cavity of the Thorax,

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it, being a fluid Body, compresses the Vesicles and Blood-Vessels upon them every where equally. By this Compression the red Globules of the Blood, which, through their languid Motion in the Veins, were grown too big to circulate in the fine Capillary Vessels, are broken and divided again in the Serum, and the Blood made fit for Nutrition and Secretion. This Pressure of the Air upon the Blood-Vessels may be demonstrated to be equal to an hundred Pounds Weight or more, and upon Coughing four times as much. A great many Experiments have been made to shew the Force of the Air on the Blood: But it would take me up too much Time to descant on this Matter in this Place.

As

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As the Gullet, Stomach, and Intestines are Parts of an Animal Body sufficiently known by every one, I look upon it as unnecessary to give here any Description of them. As to what regards the Use of the Stomach, I have hinted that in my Management of Surfeits, to which I refer the Reader.

Of the LACTEAL VEINS.

THE Use of the Lacteal Veins is to receive the finer Part of the Food after the Stomach has broken and divided it small enough. For, whilst the grosser Parts of the Aliments are by the Peristaltic Motion of the Guts, and the Pressure
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of the Midriff and Muscles of the Lower Belly, thrust out at the Anus, the finer Parts, or Chyle, are by the same Powers squeezed into the narrow Orifices of the Lacteal Veins.

These are long and slender Pipes, whose Coats are so thin as to become invisible when they are not distended with Chyle or Lymph. They arise from all the Parts of the small Guts by fine Capillary Tubes, which, as they run from the Sides of the Guts to the Glands in the Mesentery, unite and form larger Branches. These are called *Venæ Lactææ primi Generis*. The Mouths of these Lacteals, which are open into the Cavity of the Guts from whence they receive their Chyle, are so small
as

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as not to be seen by the best Microscope. It was necessary they should be smaller than the finest Arteries in the Body, that nothing might enter which might stop the Circulation of the Blood. The same Extremity of the Lacteals has likewise Communication with the Capillary Arteries of the Guts, by which they receive a Lymph which dilutes and propels the Chyle forwards, and washes the Lacteals and Glands, that they may not furr and be obstructed by the Chyle's staying in them. Upon Fasting, the other Extremity of the Lacteals discharges the Chyle into the Vesicular Cells of the Glands dispersed up and down the Mesentery; and from these arise other Lacteals of a larger Size, which in short carry
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the Chyle forwards, till it mixes with the Blood. The Lacteal Veins have Valves at several Distances, which hinder the Chyle from returning back into the Intestines.

Of the Use of the SWEET-BREAD.

THE Use of the Sweet-bread is to dilute the Chyle with the Liquor that is separated in the Glands of the Guts, that it may the more easily enter the Mouths of the Lacteal Vessels.

The Use of the LIVER.

IS to separate the Gall from the Blood, which, on that account, may be properly called a Gland.

The

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The Use of the GALL or BILE.

IT is not in any one's Power to assign a Reason, why a Horse has not a Gall-bladder as other Animals have. But, that a Horse has Plenty of Bile, and the like Vessels to separate it from the Blood as other Animals are furnished with, admits of no Dispute. Therefore I shall describe the use of it, and leave the Reader to consult Others for the rest.

The Use of the Bile is to sheath or blunt the Acids of the Chyle; because those being entangled with its Sulphurous Parts thicken it so, as that it cannot be sufficiently diluted by the Sweet-bread to enter the Lacteal

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teal Vessels. This appears not only from the Analysis of the Bile, which yields more of a Lixivious than a Volatile Alcaline Salt, but likewise from what LIEUWENHOCK has observed, *viz.* That however great a Quantity of Acid Salts he had seen amongst the Aliments in the Stomach, he could never find any in the Chyle after it had passed the Duodenum.

The Use assignable to the Spleen being a disputed Point, I shall not take upon me to advance any thing on that Subject; especially, as all that could be said in regard of it would be of very inconsiderable Consequence.

As

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As for the Office of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Ureters, every one knows they are destined to the Separation of the Urine from the Blood, and are of the same Use to the Body as a Gland: and, indeed, the Kidneys are, properly speaking, nothing but a Gland.

Of the GLANDS.

IT is a very material Point to be acquainted with the Nature and Mechanism of the GLANDS, which are very numerous in an Animal Body, and at the same time subservient to a Variety of Uses.

A Gland is principally composed of a long continued Convolution of one
or

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or more Arteries, from whose Sides arises a Multiplicity of Excretory Ducts of larger or smaller Dimensions in Proportion to the thicker or thinner Fluid, destined by Nature to pass through them agreeably to the Exigencies of the Animal Fabrick.

Most Parts of the Body are supplied with Glands, and those of various Kinds. The Skin abounds with minute Glands for the Secretion of the Sweat. The Udder is a Gland, whose Office it is to prepare the Milk; the Liver is a Gland, that separates the Bile from the Blood; and the Kidneys are Glands, formed for the Secretion of the Urine. The Salivary Glands are of Use to moisten the Food,
and

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and to render it more easy to be digested.

As to what regards the Lymphatic Glands, some of these are situate in the Head, some of them in the Chest, and some in the Lower Belly: Whilst others are dispersed in the Interstices of the Muscles, or accompany the large Blood-Vessels. The Limbs are furnished but with few of them, and those generally small; which notwithstanding, if distempered, will acquire a considerable Size. From a Bursting of these Vessels thus increased in their Bulk proceed Dropsies. When this Affair happens in the Thorax, that whole Cavity is filled with Water; if in the Lower Belly, a common Dropsy

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is wont to be the Consequence. Several ill Effects arise likewise from Disorders in the other Glands, as the Jaundice from a distempered Liver, or an Obstruction of the Biliary Ducts; violent Colds from a preternatural State of the Parotides, and other Glands about the Ears, Mouth, and Throat; and a stubborn Costiveness, and sometimes a Purging, from a diseased Condition of the small Glands and Membranes of the Intestines. The Glands of the External Parts are also sometimes inflamed and suppurate, and sometimes grow hard and schirrous: Nor are the Glands, subservient to the Lubrication of the Joints, exempt from being affected with Diseases.

Of

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Of the LYMPHATIC VESSELS.

THESE Vessels arise from all Parts of the Body at the Extremities of the Arteries, in the same Manner as the Veins, but more plentifully from the Glands than any where else. They are clear, pellucid, Tubes, of a Cylindrical Figure, and, as they appear to the Eye, seem only to consist of one exquisitely thin Coat. They are dispersed through different Parts of the Body, and pass through the Glands, but at the same time they have other Vessels that pass along the Outside of the Glands, which Mechanism, as Mr. CHESELDEN well observes, prevents their Fluid from be-

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ing obstructed, which would readily happen in case these Glands, through which they pass, should become diseased. The Use of the Lymph is thought by all, as it is a very fine pure Water, to dilute the Blood, and render it more fluid, that it may be better able to pass through the minutest Vessels. Mr. GIBSON makes here a very just Observation, viz. that the Coats of the Lymphatic Vessels are so thin, that they are exposed to frequent Ruptures, and more especially in regard of Horses, on account of their great Labour; and, indeed, I myself have seen the Chest and Lower-Belly of some Horses filled with this Water: Nor is it at all improbable, that from a Rupture of these Vessels, by
too

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too great a Load of Water in them, principally proceeds the sudden Swelling we sometimes observe to befall them. On this Occasion, I never experienced any Medicines so efficacious in carrying off the Load of Water, as the Diuretic Balls I have recommended for the Grease, in conjunction with Bleeding and a Rowel or two. Notwithstanding the gentle Operation of these Balls, a single Dose of them is attended with a more powerful Effect on the Blood and Juices, in the remote Parts of the Body, than even three Doses of strong Physick would be. And, indeed, I flatter myself, that whoever will condescend to consider the Nature and Powers of the respective Ingredients of their Composition, will

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very readily allow them to be in all Respects calculated for dissolving Viscidities in the Blood, and removing Obstructions even in the minutest Vessels of the Body, and consequently of carrying off whatever Load may affect it, and of restoring the Blood to a State intirely fit for Circulation.

Of the BRAIN, *and* NERVES.

I Shall avoid giving a long Description of the Brain, nor shall I descant on the different Parts that compose it, contenting myself with a bare Explanation of the Use it is of to the Body.

Now, as the Heart sends Blood to all Parts of the Body, so does the
Brain

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Brain separate the Animal Spirits from the grosser Part of the Blood, and conveys them to all Parts of the Body by the Nerves, to keep the Arteries and Parts warm. The Blood, which is brought into the Brain by the Arteries, is separated by the Glands, which make the Cineritious and Cortical Substance of the Brain, from its finest and most subtile Parts called Animal Spirits, which are received from the Glands by the Fibres of the Medullary Substance which is the Beginning of the Nerves. Each Nerve therefore is a Bundle of very fine and small Tubes, of which some are no bigger than the hundredth Part of an Hair; and these Tubes are the Excretory Ducts of the Cineritious or Glandulous Part of the

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Brain. This does not only appear from the Structure of the Brain, but is evident likewise, as we are assured that there is such a Fluid, as what we call Animal Spirits, running in the Nerves. For, since all Sensation is performed by the Nerves, it must be done either by the Substance of the Nerve, or the Fluid that is contained in the Nerve. If by the Substance of the Nerve, it must be by a Vibration from the Part upon which the Impression is made to the Brain. Now, that there can be no Vibration from the Impression of External Objects upon Animal Nerves, which are slack, and surrounded entirely by other Bodies, is evident, and therefore Sensation must be performed by the Fluid in
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the Nerve. The Motion of this Fluid is not rapid, as it is generally supposed, but slow and languid; seeing all its Motion proceeds from the Dilatation of the Arteries compressing the soft Substance of the Nerves, and from the Force by which it is thrust through the Glands of the Brain: And, when the Nerves are full of this fine Fluid, or when they are hurt, the Impressions of Objects may be communicated to the Brain, without any quick Motion in the Animal Spirits, either by retarding or stopping their progressive Motion, or by causing an Undulation; which the Brain will be immediately sensible of. For example, if any one only receives a Hurt at the End of
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the Toe, the Sensation will instantly be communicated to the Brain.

Of the EYES.

THE Organs of Sight are divided into two Parts: The Internal Part, which is the Globe or Body of the Eye, and the External Part, which are those Parts about the Globe Subservient to it. I shall wave giving a Description of the Eye-Lids, or the Use of them, as the weakest Capacity must know them, nor need I intimate, that the Eyes have Muscles to move them, or point out the Number of those Muscles, as the Matter is of no great Moment. I shall therefore proceed directly to the Description of the Globe of the Eye.

Now,

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Now, the Globe of the Eye is of a spherical Figure. In it are contained the principal Instruments of Vision. It is composed of Coats and Humours: The first Coat makes the White of the Eye, which is full of small Veins and Arteries, that appear big in an Inflammation of the Eyes. The Second is thick, hard, and smooth, opaque behind, but transparent before, where it makes the Third Coat, called Cornea, because it is transparent like the Horn of a Lantern. In the Forepart of the Eye, which is surrounded by the White of the Eye, it has a greater Convexity than the rest of the Globe of the Eye, and is composed of several parallel Laminae, which are nourished
by

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by many Blood-Vessels so fine as not to hinder even the smallest Rays of Light from entering the Eye; and it has such an exquisite Sense, that upon the least Pain the Tears will be squeezed out of the Glands subjacent to it, in order to wash off any Filth, which by sticking to the Cornea might render it opaque.

The Fourth is the Choroides. This lies under the Second, and is much thinner than that. It is furnished with a great Number of Blood-Vessels which come from the Second, and which are spread upon it, as also with several Glands, which separate from the Blood-Vessels a black Liquor, which tinges all this Membrane internally, which is otherwise of a whitish Colour.

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Colour. This Coat is open, or has a Hole before for the Passage of the Rays of Light, called the Pupil. That Part of this Coat, which makes the Circumference of this Hole, and which lies upon the Sides of the Crystalline Humour, is the fifth Coat, called Uvea, which is formed of circular and straight Fibres. It contracts and dilates according to the different Impressions of Light, and of Objects. The Iris is the Out-side of the Uvea, where the different Colours appear. On the Inside of the Uvea, from its Circumference which joins the Choroides, rises the Ligamentum Ciliare. This is composed of short Fibres, which run upon the Forepart of the Glassy Humour to the Edges of the Crystalline, like Lines drawn from
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the Circumference to the Centre. By the Contraction of these Fibres the Forepart of the Eye is made more prominent, and the Retina pressed further back from the CrySTALLINE Humour, or the Axis of Vision is lengthened, when Objects are placed too near the Eye.

The Sixth is the Retina, so called, because it resembles a Net, which covers the Bottom of the Cavity of the Eye. It is a fine Expansion of the Medullary Fibres of the Optic Nerve upon the Surface of the Glassy Humour as far as the Ciliary Ligaments. On this Coat are made the Impressions of Objects.

The

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The Humours of the Eye are Three: The First is called the Aqueous; which lies in the Forepart of the Globe immediately under the Cornea. This Humour is thin and liquid, and of a Spirituous Nature; for it will not coagulate in the greatest Frost. This evinces the Necessity of a continual Supply for this Humour, which, in effect, it is not without. For, if the Cornea be pricked, and this Humour squeezed out, it will be restored again in the Space of ten or twelve Hours.

The Second Humour is the Crytalline. This lies immediately next to the Aqueous behind the Uvea opposite to the Pupil, nearer to the Forepart

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Forepart than the Backpart of the Globe. It is the least of the Humours, but much more solid than any of them. Its Figure, which is Convex on both Sides, resembles two unequal Ligaments of Spheres, of which the most Convex is its Backside, that makes a small Cavity in the Glassy Humour in which it lies. It is covered with a fine Coat, called Aranea.

The Third is the Glassy Humour. This hath a great Resemblance to the White of an Egg. It filleth all the Hindpart of the Cavity of the Globe, and it is in a greater Abundance than the other two. It is thicker than the Aqueous, but thinner than the Crystalline Humour. It is contained

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tained in a very fine Coat of the same Name, and gives the Spherical Figure to the Eye. Upon its Backpart the Retina is spread, with which it is connected at a Distance from the Crystalline Humour requisite to receive the Impression of Objects distinctly. The Optic Nerves pierce the Globe of the Eye a little on the Inside of the Optic Axes. Their External Coat, which is a Production of the Dura Mater, is continued to the Second Coat, as their Internal from the Pia Mater is to the Fourth; and their Medullary Fibres passing through all are expanded into the Retina upon which the Images of Objects are painted. The Centre of this Expansion is insensible, and all Rays which fall upon it are lost,

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and

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and consequently that Point of the Object, from which these Rays come, is invisible to that Eye, as is evident from the famed Experiment of Monsieur MARIETÉ. The Reason of this Insensibility proceeds probably from the Blood-Vessels which enter with the Optic Nerve, and cover this Part of the Retina; but, whatsoever its Cause is, we are extreamly obliged to the Maker of our Eyes, that the Optic Nerves are inserted on the Inside of the Optic Axes. For, if they had pierced the Globe of the Eye in the Optic Axes, then the Middle Point of every Object had been invisible; and, where all Things conduce to make us see best, there we had not seen at all. We must likewise have lost some Part of an
Ob-

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Object, if the Optic Nerves had been placed on the Outside of the Optic Axes; because an Object may be so placed, as that all the Rays, which come from one Point, may fall upon the Outside of both Eyes; but it is impossible that they should fall upon the Inside of both Eyes; and therefore that Point, which is lost in one Eye, is visible by the other. The Vessels of the Eyes are Branches of the External Carotides and Jugulars, which are distributed upon the External Parts of the Eyes, and a Vein which opens into the Superior Sinus of the Dura Mater in the Basis of the Skull, and an Artery from the Internal Carotid. They accompany the Optic Nerves, and are distributed on the Muscles of the

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Globe of the Eye. There are also some Lymphatics which accompany the Blood-Vessels and the Nerves of the Eyes. The Optic Nerves are pretty big and round, and there are several Pairs bestowed on the Muscles of the Eyes. All the Rays, which come from one Point of an Object, are by the Cornea and Humours of the Eye united in a Point of the Retina, which is in a strait Line drawn from the same Point of the Object through the Centre of the Eye, and consequently all the Rays, which come from all the Points of an Object, are united on the Retina in the same Order and Proportion, as the Points of the Object are from whence these Rays come. Therefore the Impression, which these Rays
make

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make upon the Retina, must be the Image of the Object.

Thus in general Vision is performed; but it will not be amiss to consider how the several Parts of the Globe conduce in this Action. First we are to consider, that the Cornea is more convex than any other Part of the Globe, by which means all the Rays are gathered to pass through the Pupil, and none of them are lost upon the Uvea:

How the Parts of the Eye Contract.

THE Aqueous Humour, being the thinnest and most languid, easily changes its Figure, when either the Ligamentum Ciliare contracts, or both the Oblique Muscles squeeze

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the Middle of the Bulb of the Eye to render it oblong when Objects are too near. The straight Fibres of the Uvea dilate the Pupil when there are but few Rays of Light, and the Circular Fibres contract it when they are too many. When the Pupil is contracted, then we see more clearly. The Glassy Humour keeps the Crystalline Humour at such a Distance from the Retina, as is necessary for uniting the Rays which come from one Point of the Retina. The Impression of the Object is made upon the Retina. The Coroides is tinged black, that the Rays of Light, which pass through the Retina, may not be reflected back again to confuse the Image of the Object. Inasmuch as distinct Vision

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sion consists in the Union of all the Rays, which come from one Point of an Object, exactly in one Point of the Retina, and the Rays, which come from Objects at different Distances, are united at different Distances behind the CrySTALLINE Humour, they cannot both be united exactly upon the Retina; therefore the Eye cannot see equally distinctly at the same time Objects at different Distances. It is for this Reason, that the Globe of the Eye moves so quickly and almost continually, and that the Muscles of the Eyes have such a great Quantity of Nerves to perform their Motion. When the Globe of the Eye is so flat, which happens in Old-Age, that the Rays pass the Retina before they

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unite, then there is no distinct Vision. And if on the contrary the Globe of the Eye is so convex as to unite the Rays before they come to the Retina, neither is there in that Case any distinct Vision. Now, when all these Things are taken into Consideration, it ceases to be a Wonder, that the Eyes should be so soon affected; or, that Blindness, either in regard of Horses or Men, should be the Consequence of a preternatural Dilatation of the Blood-Vessels subservient to the Eye; especially, as these Canals are so small, the Passage of the Blood through them so slow, and the Malady out of the Reach of Medicine.

Some

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Some Natural Observations on BLEED- ING, PURGING, EXERCISE, &c.

AS I have pointed out the Use of these Expedients in their proper Place, there is no Occasion for my being particular in specifying here the Diseases that may require an immediate Connexion with them. I shall therefore only mention some Incidents, where Bleeding may be requisite, though there be no Appearance of an absolute Distemper. Now, there is nothing of more Service than Bleeding in all Foulnesses of the Vessels, proceeding from what Cause soever; as likewise in Colds, Fevers, Blows, Strains, and in all Inflammations. But the Blood should be ever
drawn

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drawn away in a small Quantity at a time (such as a Quart, or three Pints, and the Bleeding repeated according to the Urgency of the Disorder) except in the Staggers; on which Occasion it is sometimes expedient to open two or three Veins at once, particular Regard being always had to the Horse's Age and Constitution. Bleeding is also necessary after a Horse comes from Grass, when he has been studded for five or six Days in the Stable: And the same Conduct is necessary when he is turned out, provided he appears to have got Flesh. A Horse that is brought low either by Sickneſs, Poverty of Blood, or hard Exercise, in Caſe one would put Flesh on him, ſhould have ſmall Feeds, and be exerciſed gently for
two

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two or three Hours a Day. Two or three Malhes a Week would be of Service to him, and the Taking away of a Quart or three Pints of Blood once a Fortnight, till he be restored to good Order. Nor let any one be surpris'd at this Kind of Management, and why I direct Bleeding so often in such a Case ; my Motive for so doing is this. Should a Horse, that is brought low and poor through the fore-mentioned Treatment, return to his Appetite, and be supplied with Plenty of Food, the Vessels in time would become fuller by this Increase of Nourishment, and be loaded with more than they would have Strength to propel forward in its due Circulation, in consequence of which will arise Obstructions, Swellings, or a Fever.

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ver. Now, by Taking a little Blood away, as I have advised, the Vessels will be relieved, and the Remainder of the Mass will acquire a greater Liberty of Circulating through the Capillaries, and by that Means a fresh Supply of Nourishment could be administered to the whole Body.

As it is customary for Persons, that have Horses to dispose of, to present them in the most advantageous Light to the Eye of a Purchaser, which in reality is a very natural Conduct. It would be adviseable, when Horses are bought that have been pampered for Sale, and are grown of course very fat and fleshy, to Take a little Blood away, to remove their Cloths by degrees, and gradually to increase their

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Exercise, till such time there be a manifest Removal of the superfluous Load of Flesh, and the Muscles restored to their proper Strength. Should any Symptoms of a Fever, or Cough, display themselves, which is frequently the Case, it would be proper to give the Horse a common Clyster over Night, and on the next Morning the following Mixture, viz.

Take coarse Manna, Epsom Salts, and Cream of Tartar, of each two Ounces. Dissolve These in a Pint of Water, and four Ounces of Sweet Oil.

Let him eat no Corn that Day, but about Eleven o'Clock give him a Mash. Let him also drink a little Water

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Water three or four times a Day, with the Cold just taken off; and about Six or Seven at Night repeat the above Mixture. I proceed in this Manner, inasmuch as a single Dose of the Mixture would not be sufficient to operate upon him; and a strong Purge would be altogether improper in any Case whatever attended with a Fever, as, by its Irritation, it would necessarily increase the Fever. You will reap an additional Advantage by pursuing this Method, from the Mixture's having Time to incorporate itself with the Blood, and, by attenuating it, to carry off whatever superfluous Humour, that may affect it, by Urine. The Pursuing this Method for a very short while, together with Giving a little Nitre after the Mixture

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Mixture twice a Day, will soon effect a Cure. Nor, when Nature is once relieved, will there be any Occasion for throwing in such a Heap of Medicines as is the general Practice. For, instead of assisting Nature as you did at first, you are rendering your Endeavours intirely abortive, and bringing on worse Evils than what you sat about to remedy.

It is very proper to open a Vein now and then, when a Horse has stood long in the Stable with high Feeding, and little or no Exercise. I am confident more Diseases are consequent to such an Indulgence, than when a Horse has daily Exercise, so that his Exercise be not too violent. The Case is similar in regard of the
Human

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Human Species: It being very observable, that Persons of Condition and Opulence, from a Habit of Indolence and Inactivity, and a Want of Exercise proportioned to their Luxurious Way of Living, contract several very stubborn Disorders, while a poor Labourer, from his daily hard Employment, and Taking no more than what is necessary for the Support of Nature, enjoys a State of perfect Health and Vigour. For, when the Stomach is loaded, through a Gratification of the Appetite, with a greater Quantity of Food, than the Constitution can digest, some Part of the Body or other must unavoidably be burthened with what cannot be discharged by regular Evacuations and Secretions. But, to return to
my

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my Subject. Would Gentlemen, instead of confining their Horses to a Stable, suffer them to run out of, or into it, at their Pleasure, as I have recommended in the Chapter on the GREASE, there would be no Occasion either for Evacuations by Bleeding, or for any Medicinal Doses. But, if this be impracticable, and the Horse be not worked, but stands in the Stable for Weeks or even Months together, without the least Exercise but what he receives in the Ride, or perhaps is only Half an Hour out in the whole Day, in this case there is no Necessity for giving him so much Corn, nor yet near a full Allowance of Hay. But, in lieu of it, let him have some chopt Straw along with his Corn, or substitute whole Straw in the Place of

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Hay

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Hay two or three Days in the Week, which Method will help to keep his Body cool and open.

I shall wave determining the Quantity of Corn requisite for Horses, as there is as great a Difference in respect of their Constitutions, as there is in regard of our own Species, and agreeably to this Difference a Horse ought to be fed and worked. Nor shall I harangue in this place on the Goodness or Badness of Hay and Oats, or point out to the Reader what Kind of Pastures is the best, a Knowledge of these little Circumstances being obvious to every Person endued with a tolerable Share of common Sagacity. Besides, I aim at Brevity, and therefore on this account likewise shall decline

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cine laying down Rules for Bleeding a Horſe at this or that Time in particular. As for Bleeding, I muſt do Farriers and Grooms the Juſtice to own, that I never knew a ſingle Inſtance of their doing a Horſe much Damage by this Evacuation, as they never attempt to open a Vein without an apparent Neceſſity for it. But as for what regards their prepoſterous Drinks and deſtructive Purges, twenty Horſes are deſtroyed by theſe to one that eſcapes ſuch abrupt Treatment.

As to what regards Purging, this I have all along directed where neceſſary. But what Opinion muſt one form of ſuch of our Fraternity, who ſet about Purging their Horſes at

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rated and stated Times without the least rational Motive whatever? The Horse, they tell you, is full of Humours, forsooth, which ought to be discharged. The Truth is, their Sculls are full of Conundrums, and loaded with a Stupidity, that will admit of no Discharge. Let me ask them in this place what Reason can be assigned for giving a Horse Physick on taking him up from a Summer's Grass, with his Blood and Juices impregnated with a Profusion of Particles of a soft balsamick Nature, and in a perfectly healthful Vigour. Why, the Horse abounds with too much Flesh for Hunting; which, in reality, may be a Matter of Fact. But then, cannot this Circumstance be better remedied by gentle Exercise,
and

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and taking a little Blood away? Or should the Blood, for want of that Air and Exercise the Horse had in the Field, be grown too viscid, a gentle Dose or two of the Diuretic Balls would be a more proportioned Remedy for the Removal of that Disorder, as they would attenuate the Juices, work off by Urine, and open all Obstructions, and that without Hurt to the Constitution, which a frequent Repetition of their pernicious Purges would not fail to do. I say a frequent Repetition, inasmuch as those Quacks in Farriery are never satisfied, till they behold the poor Animal void the very Mucus of his Guts, which they ignorantly and absurdly stile, Grease. Had I an hundred Hunters in the Stable, not one of them should ever

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have a Dose of Physick, unless he were labouring under one or other of the Diseases which I have treated of in their proper Place. At the same time I am confident, that they would all perform as good a Day's Sport, as any of your fine drawn-up gutted Hunters whatever kept up in Cloths, like a Race-Horse, from whence they make an elegant Appearance at a Wood's Side on a cold frosty Morning, their Coats staring, and themselves shaking as if they had got an Ague. Another Motive for Purging arises from a Horse's being affected with Sciatic Pains flying about him, and making him go lame. But it is evident, that they have no Idea of the Cause of that Disorder: If they had, they would never offer to make the
least

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least attempt to Purge. For this Disease proceeds from the Blood's being too viscid to circulate in the small Vessels, and the Wind's being mixed with it. When a Stagnation happens occasioned by too great a Grossness of the Blood, this Wind swells the Vessels, and, in consequence of such a Distension, a Pain must of course follow. Now, strong Purges, in this Case, drain off the Serum of the Blood by the Intestines, and on that account leaves the rest in a State of greater Viscidity than what it was in before, which must necessarily increase the Disorder. But this may be more obvious to any one, who will only take notice of the Swelling befalling Horses Legs after the Administration of these strong Purges, which must

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be attributed to the aforesaid Cause, and the Weakening the Body to a great Degree.

Now, instead of Purges in this Disorder, were a Dose given of the Diuretic Balls, with an additional Dram of Cinnabar, and after that some Powder of Guaicum-Wood and Liver of Antimony once a day in their Corn for a Month, the Affair would turn out to a much greater Advantage.

Another absurd Practice is to purge Horses before they are turned out to Grass: Which can arise from no Motive but that of making them ill on purpose for the Grass to make them well again. However, a Reason is assigned,

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assigned, such as it is, for this preposterous Conduct. For we are told, that this Expedient is recurred to in order to cool and cleanse the Horse: For, it seems, if he is turned out foul, he will come in so. A Ship, indeed, if she be sent to Sea foul, will certainly return Home in the same, or rather a worse, Condition; but what Analogy there is between a Horse and a Ship is past my Sagacity to find out. As to the cooling Affair, suppose the Horse's Body to be a little heated, those Purges will be so far from cooling, that they will, on the contrary, certainly heat it more; whereas Grass in a Week's time effectually removes all Heat, this being the principal Reason why Horses are sent to Grass. As to what regards Cleansing; should

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Should the Blood have contracted any Viscidity, or corrupted Quality, or the Legs swell in consequence of this State of it, or from want of Exercise, or from Exercise too violent, a natural Cause of Relaxation, no Physick in the Universe can avail so much in these Cases, as would Grass; inasmuch as it would absterge and attenuate, and give a balsamic Property to the Blood and Juices, and, together with the Air and gentle Exercise, would in a little time restore the Horse to his former healthy Condition. If then this Matter be weighed judiciously, no imaginable Reason will appear for giving these Purges, the Omission of which will turn out no ways prejudicial either to the Horse or its Owner.

I shall

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I shall just mention a Custom some Persons have of letting their Horses, however hot on the Road, gorge themselves with large Draughts of cold Water ; a Conduct not only very indiscreet but even fatal, as I have known Instances, where Death has been absolutely the Consequence of such an Inadvertency. And, indeed, an Event of this Nature is no ways surprizing ; as the Body is not only immediately overcharged with Wind, and the Stomach weakened to a great Degree, but a Stagnation also ensues in regard to the Fluids circulating in and near the Intestines, and sometimes in respect of the whole Fabrick. On which account let the Horse drink very sparingly, and, in reality,

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reality, not at all, till he is within five or six Miles of the Place he is to bait at. Then, previously to the Giving him his Fill, let him eat a little Hay, and after that mix a Handful of Bran or Oatmeal with the Water intended him, which will soften it, and prevent, by their absorbent Powers, that Irritation, which some Waters are apt to create in the Stomach and Intestines. It is customary for Carriers and Coachmen to give a little Bran along with the Corn for their Horses on the Road, which is no irrational Conduct.

There is another Practice in this our grand Metropolis, as indirect as that I have been mentioning, familiar to Coachmen, with whom it is customary

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ary to plunge their Cattle, though reeking hot, up to their Bellies in the Horse-ponds they have in their Stable-yards ; from whence the Gripes, a Fever, or greased Heels inevitably proceed. This is a Point so far from being mysterious, that it falls under every one's natural Comprehension. For when the Fluids are attenuated through any violent Exercise, and all the Pores of the Body open, whatever on a sudden gives a Check to the Circulation of those Fluids, or closes the Pores, must cause a Stagnation in some Part or other ; which Stagnation produces of course a Pain, and in consequence of that Pain a Fever, in the Part at least, if not in the whole Body. On which Consideration it will be more expedient to let a Horse
cool

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cool before his Heels are washed, and then to make use in the washing them of some clean Water in a Pail, and a Brush. This will answer one's Purpose much better; especially, as it frequently happens from the Foulness of several of those Ponds at the Bottom, that the Feet of the Horse that is led into them contract more Filth, than they had Dirt before to be cleansed away.

I cannot here omit an Observation concerning a Custom the Smiths and Farriers in general have of drawing Horses Soles, in order to relieve the Inflammation of the Part, and to promote a free Perspiration. For my part, I never could perceive the least Benefit resulting from this Management,

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ment, which leaves such a Weakness and Tenderness behind, that the poor Creatures ever after scarce fail of labouring under an incurable Lameness. Nor has Monsieur LA FOSSE, though he recommends the Practice, produced a single Instance of its Success. In lieu therefore of tearing the Sole up by the Roots, I would substitute the following Method, viz. In the first place, in order to take off from the Tension of the Vessels, and to lessen the Inflammation, I would have Blood drawn away at the Toe of the Horse, and above the Hoof: After that I would advise the subsequent Pultice, viz.

Take Linseed boiled in Water to
a Pulp: To this add Goose-
grease,

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grease, Tar, and Cow-dung, and boil them all together to the Consistence of a Pultice, and when cool mix with it a little Camphire.

Let this be put into the Foot, and all round the Hoof, and above the Coronet apply a cold Charge. Where there is not a great Inflammation attending the Foot, the Addition of a little soft Soap to the Pultice will very much assist in removing any Coagulation in the Blood or Juices in that Quarter. As for the Lodgment of any Matter under the Sole, that may require a Discharge, cannot that Discharge be brought about without drawing the Sole? If so, what Necessity is there for drawing the Sole, which

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which must hurt the Parts that otherwise would not be at all affected. Were Farriers to weigh these Matters in the Scales of just Reason, they would not obstruct Nature to the Degree they do.

To make mention of the different Symptoms of Lamenesses of the Foot from Fractions, or any other Cause, would be superfluous, as they must occur to every sagacious Person's natural Observation and Experience. I agree with Monsieur LA FOSSE, that Most of the Horses, that are thought to be lame in the Shoulder or in the Parts above the Foot, are generally lame in the Foot. I shall only farther hint in this place, that I have omitted, in my Chapter on the Diseases

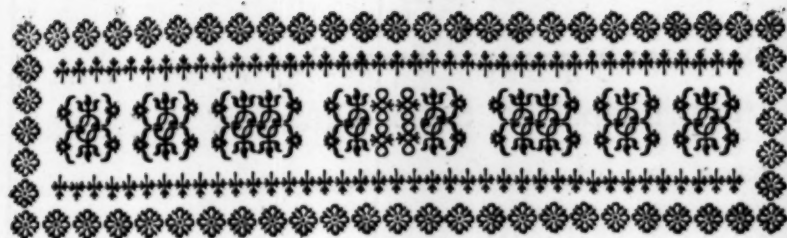
H eases

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eases of the Feet, some of them that it would be of no Service to mention, such as the Casting of the Hoof, the Pumiced Hoof, and some others, where the Cure can be only palliative.



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A NEW COMPENDIOUS
T R E A T I S E
O F
F A R R I E R Y.



C H A P. I.

Of the DISEASES of the HEAD.



S the Head is the predominant Part of an Animal Composition, I shall begin with Treating on the Diseases incident to that Organ of the Body. Most Distempers of the Head have a great Affinity with each other, and

commonly proceed from Repletion. One of the principal of these Disorders is the Staggers, which are sometimes owing to an over-viscid State of the Blood, which in that Case circulates extremely slowly and almost stagnates in the Arteries of the Head; and, being perpetually urged forward by the Force of the Heart, bursts its Vessels, and, lodging on the Brain and compressing the Nerves subservient to the Motions of the Body, obstructs their Ducts, and prevents the Influx of their native Juice.

Sometimes the Staggers are caused, without any considerable Rupture of the Vessels, by a watery and red Humour transuding from the Blood, or by the Juice oozing out of the circumjacent Glands, which loads the Membranes of the Brain, fills its Ventricles, and stops the Course of the Animal Spirits. The Symptoms of this Malady are more or less a Dulness about the Head, Swoln Eyes, Feebleness, a Reeling and Tottering, a Stiffness in the Mouth, a Shortness of Breath, and generally a Short Cough, together with a
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Costiveness, and Staling but very sparingly.

As to what regards External Causes, such as Blows, Falls, Fractures of the Skull, and the like, I shall pass them by in Silence; especially, as they require no particular Treatment, but only such as consists of Outward Applications, as in other Wounds and Bruises. All that can be done is, by Opening two or three Veins at once, to take away four or five Quarts of Blood immediately; which Expedient, where the Convulsions are not very strong, will work a Cure without any farther Help. But in case the Convulsive Disorder should notwithstanding continue, I would advise two Rowels, one under the Jaws, and another in the Breast. Bleeding the Horse in the Mouth will also be of Service to him, as the Striving to swallow his Blood will in some measure keep the Jaws from Fixing. After he has done Bleeding in the Mouth, let him stand with a Bit in it that has some *Afa Fœtida* lapped upon it. A little of the Powder

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of Afarabacca blown up his Nostrils will likewise be of Benefit by stimulating the Part and procuring a Discharge of viscous Matter. Should a Horse be costive, it will be very proper to give him a Clyster, and let him on this Occasion be ever raked with a smooth Hand greased and oiled. The following Preparation will be serviceable in this Case, viz.

Take six Ounces of Senna, and four Ounces of Linseed. Boil these in two Quarts of Water or fat Broth, and then add four Ounces of Oil, and Half a Pint of Salt.

Let likewise three or four Horns-full of the following Composition be given once in three or four Hours; which I have frequently experienced of Service on this Occasion, and that without any exorbitant Expence, viz.

Take

Take a Handful of Rue, two Handfuls of Wild Valerian, two Handfuls of Mistletoe, a Handful of Penny-Royal, and the same Quantity of Rosemary. Boil these Ingredients in a Gallon of Forge-Water very slowly till one Quart of it is consumed: Then strain off the Remainder fit for Use; to which add a Dram of the Anodyne Balsam.

In the first three or four Drenches of this may be dissolved Half an Ounce of Asa Fœtida, which would not a little contribute towards securing good Effects from it.

Mr. GIBSON in this Case advises Half an Ounce of Mercurius Dulcis and a like Quantity of Diapente made into a Ball with Conserve of Roses. And this he does in my Opinion very judiciously; as Nothing can have a greater Power of Attenuating and Dissolving the viscid, tenacious, Matter, that obstructs the Glands, and of course puts a Bar to the due Circulation of the Fluids.

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As to Outward Applications, the following may be of Service, viz.

Take Half a Pound of Mustard-Seed fresh bruised, and a Quart of Camphorated Spirit of Wine. Mix these together, and let the Parts affected be well soaked with this Mixture by an uninterrupted Rubbing it in, especially about the Head. For no External Remedy will turn out of great Efficacy, in Case the Jaws of the Horse should be so fixed as to be rendered incapable of Swallowing. Force in this Case would be very indirect. The following Clyster would rather be adviseable, viz.

Take an Ounce of Valerian-Root, a Handful of Rue, and a like Quantity of Penny-Royal, together with two or three Ounces of Hartshorn-Shavings. Boil these in a Quart of Water to a Pint; then strain it off and add to it Half an Ounce of Afa Fœtida.

I have

I have upon Occasions thrown into this Half an Ounce of the Anodyne Balsam with very good Success. It may be administered Morning and Evening, and in the Day let the Horse be supplied with a Quart of Broth, where Hartshorn-Shavings have been boiled in it.

The Causes of Convulsive Disorders are various. Sometimes they proceed from Blows on the Head, immoderate Exercise, and hard Straining; sometimes from a Fullness of Blood, and Surfeits. Violent Pain in any Part of the Body will likewise bring on Convulsions, particularly should the Nerves or Tendons suffer from Wounds, Punctures, or whatever external Injury. A stubborn Costiveness has also sometimes produced these violent Shocks, and sometimes a distempered State of the Midriff, and Disorders in the Stomach and Bowels are the immediate Cause of them; all which are diligently to be attended to, in order to set about a rational and effectual Method of Cure. Mr. GIBSON
in-

intimates that Convulsive Disorders frequently happen from Bots in the Stomach. However, as our Judgment in regard of this Matter must be often very precarious, I shall only insinuate, that, where a Horse has given evident Proofs of his being troubled with Worms from his having voided some, we may conclude them to be the Cause of those Convulsions. In this Case, after having lowered the Violence of those Spasms, we may set about destroying the Bots or Worms by the same Method that I have sketched out. As Convulsive Disorders in general require in a manner the same Kind of Treatment, there is no Necessity for my Reciting the different Species of them. When the Horse is a little recovered, let Half an Ounce of Liver of Antimony be given him with Sulphur and Fœnugreek once a Day in his Corn: And, should he be full of Flesh, let him have one or two of the Diuretic Balls directed for the Grease.

N. B. In strong Convulsions, Sweating after the manner recommended in Fevers may be of great Service, as also in a Contraction of any Part of the Body, or Limbs.

C H A P.

C H A P. II.

Of the DISEASES of the EYES.

IN all External Injuries befalling these Organs, such as Blows, Bites, or Cuts, attended with a Swelling, first wash the Part with hot Vinegar or Verjuice, and then apply a Pultice of Bread and Milk, and renew it till the Swelling is abated. Should there be a Wound, let it be dressed with an Ounce of Honey of Roses, and a Dram of Sugar of Lead mixed together, to which in a few Days add a Dram of Tincture of Myrrh. Should there be no Wound, let the Eye be washed with the Liquid, prepared after the following Manner, viz.

Take two Handfuls of Wheat. Lay this on a broad Iron, and make a Ridge along the Wheat. Then lay on Half the Quantity of Salt, and after that with a Piece of Iron the Length and Breadth of the Wheat red hot burn it down,

down, and pour some Small-beer betwixt gradually, letting it run off at the lower End to the Value of a Tea-cup full, and then renew the Wheat and Salt in order to make what Quantity of it you please.

This Preparation, simple as it may appear to be, will as effectually answer the End proposed in this Case, as one ten times more elaborate, as it is cooling and repelling, and, at the same time of an astringent Nature, from whence it will brace up the small relaxed Fibres round the Eye. I must not omit to hint in this place, that all Eye-waters, where any Powders enter their Composition, must by their irritating Quality necessarily increase the Inflammation. Should the above Remedy be thought too troublesome to make, the following one may be substituted in its room: *viz.*

Take Rosemary and Plantain, of each a Handful, and an Ounce or two of Roses or their Buds. Boil these in a Quart of Spring-Water, till Half the Water is consumed. Then strain off the Remainder,

mainder, and add Half an Ounce of Sugar of Lead, and an Ounce of White Vitriol.

Let the Eye be washed with This twice a Day ; and, in case a great Inflammation is attending it, let the Horse be bled in proportion to his Strength and Age. A Rowel also under his Jaws and another in his Breast would be of Service to him. Let his Body likewise be kept open with Masches, and an Ounce or two of Nitre given him Morning and Evening : Which Method will take off the Fever, thin the Blood, and of course prevent a Stagnation of it, which is very often the Cause of a Cataract.

Should a white Film be grown over the Eye, occasioned by the Inflammation of it, and a Stagnation of the Lymph or Juices circulating round the Cornea, it will be advisable to get some Glass, and, after having reduced it to a very fine Powder, to pass it through a Piece of Muslin, and then to
incorporate

incorporate it with Honey, and of this Mixture to put the Quantity of a Horse-bean once a Day into the Eye, which will absterge, and, by its inciding Quality, gradually wear off the Film, and answer all the Intentions of more pompous and complicated Applications. I shall communicate to the Reader one Remedy more for Sore Eyes, which is the celebrated Ointment of the late Sir HANS SLOANE, made up thus: *viz.*

Take an Ounce of prepared Tutty, Two Scruples of Bloodstone prepared, Twelve Grains of Socotorine Aloes, and Four Grains of prepared Pearl. Put these Ingredients into a Marble Mortar, and, with a sufficient Quantity of Viper's Fat, make an Ointment.

A little of this Ointment about the Size of a small Bean is to be applied to the Horse's Eye Night and Morning. Though, by the bye, I must intimate, that, in order to accomplish a Cure, it will be requisite to accompany the Use of this Unguent with internal

ternal Medicines, and likewise with Bleeding, and Rowelling.

The Disorder stiled Moon-Blindness is the Forerunner in reality of a Cataract, or a Gutta-Serena, which scarce ever admit of a Cure. These generally make their Appearance while the Horse is young, and are sometimes owing to the great Pain incident to Horses on the Cutting their Teeth, and sometimes to One of their Grinders being more prominent than usual, which causes a great Irritation in the Fleishy Substance subjected to it, and brings on a Feverish Heat: Which Heat, attracting more Fluids to the Part than common, relaxes the Vessels; from whence arises a Viscidity in the Juices, that presses upon the Optic Nerves, and obstructs the free Circulation of the Liquids through the Canals bordering on the Eye. The Mouth ought carefully to be examined on this Occasion: And, should the Teeth be found in the Situation I have mentioned, their sharp Edges must be knocked off with a Chissel. Where it is evident the Eyes are affected by
the

the Teeth, the Taking a little Blood away in that Case, together with a Gentle Purge or two, a Rowel, and the above-directed Eye-Water, are the best-proportioned Means for effecting a Cure of them.

In a Cataract, sometimes one Eye is affected, and sometimes both. Eyes thus diseased appear clouded, and their Lids swelled, and sometimes almost closed; while a Water is generally discharged from them so sharp as to take off the Hair, which is occasioned by the Feverish Indisposition attending the Part. Sometimes the Eye is quite dry, and only appears thick and cloudy, in which Circumstance the Horse sees very indistinctly. When the Eye is sunk and wastes daily, one may be assured there is no Remedy for the Disorder. The Case is also the same, when the Eye, though it be full, displays a white Speck at the Bottom of it, and the Horse, when let loose, runs against any thing that comes in his Way.

As

As a Cataract proceeds from some of the same Causes as a Gutta Serena, by assigning the Sources from whence flows the latter Disorder, the Origin of the former will be pointed out of course. Now, a Gutta Serena most commonly is derived from an Obstruction gradually formed in the Arteries of the Retina by a Sisy Blood. Hence the Rays of Light, which should paint the Images of Objects on the Bottom of the Eye, falling on these dilated Blood-Vessels, produce no Effect, which is the Cause of the Sight's being either diminished, or intirely lost, according to the Degree of the Obstruction. Sometimes this Disease is owing to a Paralytic State of the Nerves of this same Membrane, which destroys their Sensibility; whereby the Impulse of the Corpuscles of Light on them is not sufficient to make them transmit Objects to the Brain. However, let this Species of Blindness proceed from whatever Cause, it is very difficult to cure even in the Beginning. The Method,

thod, Mr. BARTLET prescribes on this Occasion, is in my Opinion a very rational one: Which is to let the Horse be Bled and Rowelled at proper Intervals, except the Eye appears to be in the Condition I hinted above. Should he be Feverish, he must be Treated accordingly, and have Nitre given him, as before directed. Then let him have for three Mornings running two Drams of Calomel made into a Ball with Conserve of Roses, or Honey and Flower, and after that the following Purge: *viz.*

Take an Ounce of Socotorine Aloes, (and, should the Horse be hard to work upon, an additional Quantity of two Drams or four more) an Ounce of Cream of Tartar, and forty Drops of Oil of Aniseeds. Make these into a Ball with Liquorice-Powder, and Syrup of Buckthorn.

Should

Should the Horfe be grown no better, four or five Days after repeat the Calomel, and work it off in the ſame Manner. If the Eyes be not ſunk, it would be adviſable to tie up the Temporal-Arteries, which I have ſometimes found to be of Service: Though, to be ingenuous, I muſt own, that there is ſcarce one Horfe in a hundred, whoſe Eyes are thus affected, that ever recovers his Sight, though he may not go directly blind. After having gone through Phyſicking, it will be proper to give Half an Ounce of Liver of Antimony once a day in the Corn for ſome time, in order to thin the Blood, and break through the Obſtructions.

As for the Haws, theſe are obvious to every one. I ſhall therefore only hint, that Care muſt be taken not to cut them too cloſe, and that the Wound is to be dreſſed with Honey of Roſes.

C H A P. III.

Of the STRANGLES and VIVES.

THE Strangles and Vives being Disorders sufficiently known, I shall be as concise in regard of them as possible. Should the Strangles be accompanied with a Fever, it will be proper to give White Water with Oatmeal, and an Ounce of Nitre twice a day, together with Mashies of Bran, Oats, or Barley. The Changing the Food will prevent its palling the Stomach. In case of Costiveness, let a Clyster be administered between whiles. I should not advise Bleeding, unless the Fever runs high, and the Swelling threatens a Suffocation. If so, let a moderate Quantity of Blood be drawn away, and a Pultice applied to it twice a Day, till it be brought to a Suppuration. Then, as soon as it becomes soft to the Touch, let it be opened, and afterwards dressed with the following Ointment; viz.

Take

Take Half a Pound of Leaf-Tobacco.

Boil this in a Quart of Red Wine till Half is consumed. Then strain it off, and add Half a Pound of Linseed reduced to a fine Powder, Half a Pound of Oil, two Ounces of Bees-Wax, four Ounces of Rosin, and Ginger and Round Birthworth, of each an Ounce. Mix, and make the Whole into an Ointment.

Let some of this be spread upon some Flax, and laid on the Swelling, and the Pultice still continued over it, in order to promote a favourable Digestion of the Matter forming underneath, and to prevent any Hardness accruing which might otherwise supervene.

Sometimes this Disease is attended with a Running at the Nose, which, if of any long Continuance, may bring on the Glanders. In order to obviate this Incident, let a Pint be given Morning and Evening of the following Drink: viz.

Take Oak-Bark, Shavings of Hartshorn, and Guaiacum-Wood, of each Half a Pound, two Handfuls of Shepherd's Purse, Roots of Snakeweed and Tormentils, of each a Quarter of a Pound. Boil these Ingredients in six Quarts of Lime-Water to the Consumption of a third Part. Then strain off the Remainder.

To every Pint of this Decoction may be added forty or fifty Drops of the Balsam which I have directed for Wounds, which will be of great Service. Nothing can be better calculated for the Relief of the Disorder before us than this Drink, inasmuch as it will deterge, heal, and restrain those Glandular Discharges. After the Horse is recovered, I would advise the Turning him immediately upon a Salt Marsh for three Weeks or a Month. But, if this be impracticable, let him have Liver of Antimony, Sulphur, and Fœnugreek, to the Quantity of Half an Ounce

Ounce in the Whole, once a day for a Fortnight; and let his Corn be wetted, during this Process, with Chamber-Lie.

The Vives only differ from the Strangles inasmuch as they seldom or never arrive at such a Pitch as to form a Suppurative Matter, but go off gradually by Perspiration, and the Application of hot Goose-Grease or of Ointment of Marsh-Mallows, and warm Clothing. But, should there be a Gathering of Matter, it must be discharged by making an Incision, and the same Manner of Treatment is to be observed as was above directed in regard of the Strangles. However, as the Glands in this Disorder are sometimes more difficult to heal than they are when affected by the other, I would in that Case advise Firing. The Reason why I have recommended Goose-Grease so much in Swellings is, because it is of a more penetrating Nature than Common Oil, or any other Grease I know of. Its Efficacy is demonstrated from the great Powers it is endued with of

Removing the Swellings incident to Women's Breasts, and Curing the Canker in the Mouth by only Rubbing the Outside of the Jaws with it.



C H A P. IV.

Of the GLANDERS.

I Look upon it altogether unnecessary to expatiate on the Glanders, as so many Authors are extant that have handled this Subject, though, indeed, to so little Purpose, that not one, who has hitherto delivered his Sentiments concerning this Disorder, has been able to give us the least Probability of accomplishing an effectual Cure of it. Monsieur LA FOSSE, Farrier to the FRENCH King, is the last of this Class of Writers, who applauds himself to a great Degree for having been, as he insinuates, the first, that has pointed out the true Seat of the Glanders.

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He is the first, I will allow, whoever proposed Relieving them by Trepanning, which is all the Glory he can really arrogate to himself on this Occasion. For, as to the Cause or Seat of the Glanders, Dr. BRACKEN, I think, has set those Articles in full as good a Light as LA FOSSE has done. And, as to the Treatment of them, our FRENCH Author is only singular in directing a Hole to be made in the Head in order to throw in an Injection; which, from the Observations I have made in respect of Trepanning Horses affected with the real Glanders, must, I am confident, turn out as fruitless and abortive, as any other Method whatever. Now, a Horse is really Glandered, when the Glands situated in the Pituitary Membrane become greatly relaxed, together with Ulcers formed in their Texture, and in the Membrane, and soft, spongy, Bones, occasioned unavoidably by the sharp, corrosive, Matter, that is continually preying upon those Substances.

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The Glanders are easily distinguished either from a Discharge from the Lungs, or from an Evacuation of Phlegmatic Matter in consequence of a Cold, the Strangles, or a Fever: The Slime that is voided being of a dark-yellow, green, or black Colour, and so fetid, that it is almost intolerable to the Smell.

Sometimes, indeed, a severe Cold and a Fever are attended with a Discharge of yellow, or else green, Matter, and of what will now and then be tinged with Blood: Together with Swellings under the Sides of the Jaws, in the same Manner as in the Glanders. Now though these are very bad Symptoms, yet, by proper Exercise and clean Feeding, the Blood may recover its Balsamic Quality, the Inflammation and Irritation removed, and the Relaxed Glands braced up before any Ulcers can be formed, and consequently a Cure effected of the Disorder: Whereas, on the contrary, were no Regard had either to the Exercise or Feeding, the Horse would almost inevitably become Glandered.

dered. I can by no means fall in with the Sentiments of Monf. LA FOSSE, who is of Opinion, that the Blood in the Glanders is by no means faulty, and that no Stress is to be laid on Inward Medicines. Now, in reality, the Blood in this Case must be very much vitiated, and full of salt, acrid, Particles; as is evident from the Ulcerations caused in the Glandular Part of the Head.

In order to the Relief of this Distemper, I would advise the Remedies I have directed for Colds, and the Strangles. On Failure of these, let recourse be had to Salt-Marshes, which is the only Expedient left that can carry along with it the least Probability of bringing about a Cure. Should the Reader be curious of seeing a farther Discussion of the Glanders, I refer him to Dr. BRACKEN'S Translation of Monf. LA FOSSE's Treatise, and his Remarks on it.

C H A P. V.

Of a COUGH, or COLD.

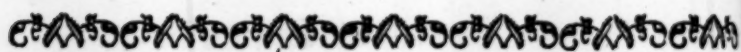
ALL Colds proceed from an Obstruction of Perspiration, which arises either from suffering the Horse to cool too soon when over-heated, or from giving him cold Water when hot, or from a bad Quality in the Air. For whatever shuts up the Pores of the Skin so as to hinder the Blood from discharging the superfluous Matter, that should go off by those Passages, must of course produce a more than ordinary Plenitude, in the Vessels; which Plenitude, affecting the Lungs to an uncommon Degree, makes them press hard upon the Aspera Arteria, whereby is brought on a difficult Respiration. Now, in order to procure a greater Liberty for the Blood to circulate, it will be necessary to take away a moderate Quantity of it, and then to thin and cool the rest with Nitre, and to keep the Body open with a few Mashies, and a little Sulphur

Sulphur mixed with them. This Treatment at first with proper Exercise will generally succeed. But, should the Cough be too obstinate to be removed by this Management, prepare the following Composition : viz.

Take Groundsell, Ground-Ivy, and Rosemary, of each two double Handfuls, Half a Pound of Elecampane Root well washed and slit, three single Handfuls of Rue, four Heads of Garlick, a Quarter of a Pound of Liquorice-Root, and two Ounces of Corn-Poppies. Boil these Ingredients in ten Quarts of Spring-Water till three Quarts are consumed. Then strain off the Remainder, and add to it two Pounds of Honey, one Pound of Treacle, Gentian-Root in Powder, and Turmeric, of each four Ounces, six Ounces of Powder of Anniseed, Half a Pound of Flower of Sulphur, Half a Pound of Sugar-Candy, and four Ounces of Tar. Mix all together, and keep it well stopped for Use.

Of

Of this give a Pint once a day for a Week or longer, till the Cough is removed. To the first two or three Pints may be added an Ounce or two of cold-drawn Linseed-Oil. Nothing can be better calculated for the Relief of a Cough than this Drink, it being not only Balsamic and Vulnerary, but endued likewise with Detergent and Diuretic Faculties.



C H A P. VI.

Of an ASTHMA.

AN Asthma is a Difficulty of Breathing attended with a short phthisicky Cough arising from several Causes. For whatever occasions the ambient Air to enter the Lungs with less Freedom than usual, brings on this Disease. Now, for performing Respiration, first the Thorax must be dilated, which is effected by the Actions of the Diaphragm and

and Intercoſtal and Abdominal Muſcles. In the next place, the Air muſt be received into the *Aspera Arteria*; and therefore, whenever this Duct or its Ramifications are obſtructed either by a Tumor, or by Viſcid Humours, a Difficulty of Breathing muſt enſue. Then the Air itſelf comes in for a partial Cauſe. For if it be much heavier or lighter than uſual, it does not diſtend the Veſicles of the Lungs with ſufficient Force; and ſometimes it proceeds from a Nervous Cauſe. However, let the Cauſe be what it will, Bleeding will always be proper. Should the Horſe cough more than ordinary, which frequently is the Caſe after Hard Riding, and eſpecially if he has ſtood long in the Stable without Exerciſe; Exerciſe, on this Occaſion, together with Feeding him very moderately, and Watering him ſparingly and often, will be the moſt direct Means of recovering him from his Diſorder. When the Cough is very ſevere upon him, let a Vein be immediately opened. Care all along muſt be taken not to adminiſter any Heating Medicines, or Strong Purges, which are very pernicious in this Malady,

lady, as they are, indeed, generally in any other. In lieu of these, let Half an Ounce of Liver of Antimony be given him with Sulphur and Fœnugreek-Seeds once a day in his Corn, which must be always wetted with Chamber-Lie. Should Costiveness accompany either a Cold, or this Disorder, a gentle Purging Clyster will be very adviseable.

A Broken Wind, though it proceeds very often from some of the same Causes, differs from an Asthma, inasmuch as in a Broken Wind there is a continual Heaving of the Flanks, in an Asthma not so. On the contrary, by sucking in a pure Air, an Asthmatic Horse will sometimes breathe freely.

As Broken Winds are under an Impossibility of being Cured, I shall direct no Medicines through a specious Pretence of relieving them: The Balls and Drinks advertised on this Occasion being monstrous Impositions on the Public. Mr. GIBSON, on Opening Horses that were Broken-Winded, has found their
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Hearts and Lungs much larger than those of other Horses, which, indeed, I myself have frequently observed, the Lungs in the mean while being free from Ulcerations. Now, to the preternatural Size of these Organs may be attributed one Cause of this Disorder; which Largeness is often owing to the Feeding Horses up too fast; from whence the Vessels, being loaded with more Blood than can be readily carried on by the Laws of Circulation, must of course be distended and acquire a greater Bulk. Hence arises an Impediment in regard of the Expansion of the Lungs, and consequently a difficult Respiration; which Circumstance is equivalent to a Horse's being narrow-chested, which often affects his Wind to a great Degree. A Broken Wind is the frequent Consequence likewise of Riding a Horse too hard upon a full Stomach; the Weight of which pressing against the Midriff prevents the Lungs from having a free Liberty of performing their natural Functions.

C H A P. VII.

Of FEVERS in General.

ALL Fevers, of what Kind soever, are attended with a preternatural Heat of the Blood and Humours, which impairs the Bodily Strength, and the Vital Actions. Now all Fevers require some considerable Evacuation, either Natural, or caused by Art; and it is incumbent on Farriers to have an eye on the Way Nature seems to affect for the Expulsion of the Morbific Matter, in order to assist her by all Means possible. Now, the Discharge of this Matter is very frequently made by several Outlets of the Body at a time; and, consequently, an Evacuation by one Outlet must check that which makes its Exit by Means of another. On which account, it is necessary to consider what Kind of Evacuation may be likely to be most serviceable, in order to have a particular Regard to that.

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The Symptoms of a Fever in general are, a great Restlessness, a more than ordinary Beating of the Flanks, a Redness and Inflammation of the Eyes, a high Pulse, a parched and dry Tongue, a hot Mouth, and stinking Breath; which last Symptom shews it inclinable to degenerate into the Putrid Class. As Food of whatever Kind is apt to be loathsome to a Horse in this Condition, he is by no means to be pressed to eat.

The first Intention of Cure in all Fevers is to Bleed according to the Urgency of the Fever, and the Strength and Age of the Horse. After Bleeding, let a Clyster be administered consisting of fat Broth, Half a Pint of Common Oil, and a Handful of Salt: which, by boiling a few Mallows in it, and some Linseed, will turn out still of more Service. All heating Things are to be carefully avoided. Instead of these, let an Ounce of Nitre be given dissolved in a strong Decoction of Scordium twice a day, the Body in the mean

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while being kept open with a few Mashes. This Treatment strictly adhered to will in regard of most Common Causes effect a Cure. But should the Fever be of a Complicated Kind, and the Horse have the least Cough upon him, let him be dosed twice a day with the following Mixture, viz.

Take three Ounces of cold-drawn Linseed Oil, three or four Ounces of Honey, and an Ounce of Cream or Salt of Tartar.

In case there appear any Eruptive Disorder on his Body, which indicates a Malignant Quality in the Blood and Juices, let him be supplied twice a day (for three, four, or five days as Occasion may require) with a Dram or two of the following Powder, viz.

Take Half a Pound of Horthorn-Shavings, and boil them in Spring-Water for an Hour or more. Then take them out, and put them upon a large Dish before the Fire, till they become
dry

dry enough to be reduced to a Powder. After Powdering them, add an equal Weight of Powder of Antimony, and mix them together in a small Iron Saucepan. Then set the Mixture over a slow Fire, and keep Stirring, till there remains no Smoke. Then take it off, and there will be a white Powder, which keep very close stopped up in a Glass Bottle with a Glass Stopper.

This Powder, which is a Sovereign Remedy in Fevers of a Malignant Nature, may be given made up in a Ball with Honey and Liquorice-Powder, and washed down with two or three Horns-full of the Decoction of Scordium. Should there be prevailing a great Restlessness, together with a high Pulse, it will be adviseable to give Half a Dram of Liquid Laudanum in the Decoction, which will compose, and quiet the Tumult raised in the Blood and Spirits. In case there be a Running at the Nose, which is a good Sign, it must be encouraged by keeping the Head

warm. Sometimes the Glands about the Throat will be fwelled, which are to be treated in the same Manner as is set down in the Strangles, and, if they come to suppurate, they are to be dressed the same way. A Discharge of this Nature, instead of being obstructed, must be ever promoted, as it is an Effort of the Constitution to get rid by this Means of the noxious Matter it abounds with. Plenty of warm Water is to be given in this Case with a good deal of Barley-Meal in it, and now and then a little Honey.

A Fever is sometimes attended with a Pleurisy, and an Inflammation of the Lungs, or Peripneumony; which in regard of their Symptoms very much resemble each other. In a Pleurisy, the Fever, which at first is moderate, rises suddenly very high. In the Beginning the Horse often strives to lie down, but starts up again immediately, and frequently turns his Head towards the affected Side; which Mr. GIBSON says has caused many to mistake it for the Gripes. Though,
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by the bye, it is so different, that, in my Opinion, it is next kin to an Impossibility for a Person conversant even with the least imaginable Practice, and not absolutely stupid, to take this for those.

As to what regards a Pleurisy and a Peripneumony, or an Inflammation of the Lungs, in a Pleurisy the Horse heaves, and works violently at his Flanks, is very restless, his Belly at the same time for the most part tucked up, his Mouth hot, dry, and parched. In an Inflammation of the Lungs, his Mouth is more upon a Slimy Order, which Slime when the Mouth is open discharges itself in abundance. A reddish or yellowish Water ouzes likewise from the Nose, which sticks like Glue to the Inside of his Nostrils. When this Matter comes away in large Quantities, and changes to a pretty good Consistence, it is a favourable Prognostic. In an Inflammation of the Lungs, the Belly always looks stuffed and full, and the Working of the Flanks is more regu-

lar, unless after Drinking when the Horse will be still shifting his Posture, with his Ears and Feet for the most part cold, and often in damp Sweats, which are very dangerous Symptoms.

The Cure of Both these Disorders depends principally on Bleeding, and That repeated according to the Degree and Urgency of them, and the Strength and Age of the Horse. Let two Rowels at the same time be put in on each Side of the Breast, and Half a Pint be given three or four times a day of the following Decoction, *viz.*

Take Half a Pound of Snake-root, a Quart of Common Barley, a Quarter of a Pound of Liquorice-root, and a Pound of Figs. Boil these in two Gallons of Spring-Water, for Half an Hour, or more. Then strain off, and add a Pound of Honey, and a Pound of cold-drawn Linseed-Oil. To each
Half-

Half-pint of this Mixture add an Ounce of Nitre, which I have sometimes accompanied with a little Lemon-Juice, or Vinegar.

Let the Mouth be also washed five or six times a day with Honey and Vinegar: and were there an Addition of two Ounces of the Flowers of Corn-Poppies to the Ingredients for the Decoction, some farther Benefit might be the Result of it: as I myself have experienced these Flowers, when dried and powdered, to have produced a Cure on some Occasions independently of any other Medicine.

Should the Horse, notwithstanding this Treatment, still remain diseased, ply him once or twice a day with a Clyster composed of Marsh-mallows, Linseed, the Herb Mercury, and Fennel-seeds; to a Decoction of which add Linseed-Oil, and Cream of Tartar, in a just Proportion.

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As to Sweating a Horse in a Fever, that Affair requires great Sagacity and Circumspection. An Attempt to produce this Effect by Internal Medicines of a Heating Quality, would be quite preposterous; as Medicines of that Nature would only turn out a Means of Draining off the thin Serum of the Blood, and consequently leaving the Remainder of the Mass in a State too viscid to circulate for want of proper Dilution. Instead therefore of directing heating and pernicious Inward Medicines, I shall produce a few Instances, where I have succeeded by raising a Sweat by Outward Applications; which, when judiciously made use of, will be of Relief not only in Fevers, but also in Paralytic and Convulsive Disorders.

In the Year 1748 I had the Honour of being recommended by Sir JOHN LIGONIER, in whose Service I was, to be Groom to the King of SARDINIA. In September I set out from HOLLAND in order to pass through

through GERMANY with the King's Horses. On my Arrival at LUXEMBOURG, I had one of the Horses taken ill with a Fever. I began with Bleeding, and Cooling Laxative Clysters, and administred the Antimonial Fever-powder. There came now a great Stiffness on the External Muscles of his Breast and Shoulders, insomuch that he was incapable of putting his Legs from under him, or of lying down, though not in the least affected with a Pleurisy. I soon got the better of the Fever, and my greatest Sollicitude now was how to remove this Stiffness. Having Fourteen Horses under my Care, and a long Way to travel, I considered the great Expences and other Inconveniences I must have been necessarily subjected to from lying still, and being for any Time retarded in my March. These Reflections put me on thinking of every thing, that might carry with it the greatest Probability of a speedy Relief.

Phyick, I knew, would only weaken him more; and, as for Rowels, though they might have been of Service, those would
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have been too tedious. At last I thought of Raising a Sweat by Outward Application; and calling to mind the Manner of the Running-Grooms sweating themselves in order to waste for Riding, I resolved to try immediately the following Expedient. I covered the Horse all over with Blankets, letting them be open under his Belly, and got three little Earthen Pots, and, filling them with Spirits of Wine, set them on the Ground under his Belly: and, to divide the Flames and make them ascend more gradually, I placed a square Piece of Matting not too thick betwixt the Horse and the Flames. The Matting rested upon four short Sticks nailed at each Corner. I soon raised a laudable Sweat, and kept it up for above three Quarters of an Hour. I then removed the Spirits, and took off the wet Blankets, and kept the Horse warm that day and the following night; and on the next Morning I found the Stiffness intirely removed, and a free Liberty of Motion restored to all the Limbs. So that I had no farther Obstruction to the Prosecution of
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my Journey, and accordingly set off without Delay. In the Year 1754 on going through FRANCE to the same Place, with the Earl of ROCHFORD's and the King's Horses, at BABOUN I had one of the Horses seized with a Fever of the Malignant Kind, attended with a Pleurisy. I was under a Necessity of Bleeding him eight times in four Days. I also put in two Rowels, one on each Side of his Breast, administered Cooling, Laxative, Clysters, and gave him the Mixture of Linseed-Oil, Honey, and Nitre, and sometimes added Nitre to his Clysters. In three Days time his Fever abated, and he began to discharge a sharp, corrosive, Matter by the Nose, that was sometimes yellow, sometimes green, and now and then tinged with Blood. I then omitted the Mixture, and gave him thrice a day two Drams of the Antimonial Fever-Preparation, and washed it down with a Decoction of Scordium and Valerian-Root; and, as he was very restless, I added some Flowers of Red Corn - Poppies. This Method I found took effect. For in four Days time
I pro-

I proceeded on my Journey, though he had eat nothing for eight Days, but what I had thrown down by the Horn. I only marched six or seven Miles a day, till he had recovered Strength, which, indeed, daily increas'd. And now I thought all Danger over. But I had not gone above two hundred Miles before he was took with a Contraction of his Muscles, so that he could not move out of the Stable; and at the same time there appeared a great many small Lumps all over his Body. Now, as such good Success attended my Sweating the Horse before-mentioned, I immediately went to work in the same Manner with this; and the next Morning gave him a pretty large Dose of my Diuretic Balls on purpose to break the viscid Cohesion of the Blood, and to render it more fit for Circulation. My Intention was intirely answered; and accordingly I was enabled to proceed on my Journey, the Horse getting up as well as any of the rest. In SAVOY I was obliged to have recourse to the

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the same Method of Sweating, which on that Occasion equally succeeded.

I hope the Reader will excuse me for the Recital of these Instances, as they are produced only from a Motive of confirming by Matters of Fact the Practice I take upon me to recommend, which I am confident will ever be of Benefit on similar Occasions.

There is another Disorder attendant sometimes on a Fever, which is a Swelling of the Legs, from whence ouzes a Sort of sharp thin Matter through the Pores of the Skin. This Swelling generally arises from a Weakness of the whole Muscular Motion, in consequence of the Evacuations necessary for the Lowering the Fever. The Intention of Cure depends intirely on bracing up the relaxed Muscles of the Legs, and on thinning the Matter already settled there, so as to render it fit for Circulation. My Expectations on these Occasions have
generally

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generally been answered by gentle Exercise and the following Pultice, or Charge, *viz.*

Take a Pint of old Verjuice, and a Handful of Curriers Shavings. Boil these to a Thickness. Then add a Handful or two of Fullers-Earth, two Ounces of double Camphorated Spirits of Wine, and the Whites of four Eggs.

Let this be applied on the Horse's Return from his Exercise, which must consist in being walked out three or four Hours a day. The Pultice is to be renewed every day, till the Swelling is intirely removed. During the Application of this Pultice, or Charge, it will be advisable to keep the Foot stopt up, and, in order to prevent any Matter from settling in the Foot, to surround the Hoof with the following Mixture, *viz.*

Take

Take some Chamber-Lie, Hogs-Dung, Fullers-Earth, and Goose-Grease. Boil these well together, and then take them off from the Fire, and add a small Quantity of Opodeldoc.

This will insinuate itself into the Fluids, and dissolve any Coagulation settled in the Foot, which is the Forerunner of what is called Foundering in the Feet. It likewise removes any Inflammation of the Part, while the Charge braces up the relaxed Vessels.

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CHAP. VIII.

Of the COLIC, or GRIPEs.

THE Colic is a violent Pain in the Intestines from a too great Distension, Irritation, or Solution of Continuity in regard of their Fibres. The Colic is divided into three Kinds, viz. the Flatulent or Windy, the Bilious or Inflammatory, and the Dry Co-

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lic.

lic. The Flatulent Colic is occasioned by Wind being pent up in the Bowels, the Consequence of letting a Horse drink cold Water when hot, or suffering him to eat green Herbage of a very flatulent Nature: and oftentimes it proceeds from a sudden Stoppage of Perspiration. The Signs accompanying this Malady are these, viz. The Horse is frequently lying down, and immediately rising up again with a Spring. He strikes his Belly with his Hind-feet, and stamps with his Fore-feet, and refuses his Meat. When the Disorder is carried to a more painful Pitch than ordinary, he becomes sometimes Convulsed, his Eyes being turned up, and his Limbs stretched out, his Ears and Feet sometimes hot, and sometimes cold. During its Continuance, he now falls into profuse Sweats, and then into cold Damps, strives often to stale, and turns his Head frequently to his Flanks. He then falls down, rolls about, and often turns on his Back. Another Sign to be added to these is a Stoppage of his Urine, occasioned by a Load of Dung pressing

sing hard upon the Neck of the Bladder. Now, the first Thing to be done in this Case is to have him raked, and a Clyster given him, in order to ease the Bladder. After that ply him with Half a Pint of the best Gin, and three Ounces of Sweet Oil, or two Ounces of Oil of Turpentine mixt with a Pint of Water, and three or four Ounces of Linseed-Oil. Half an Ounce of the Anodyne Balsam will also be of admirable Effect on this Occasion, it being the essential Property of it to procure Ease in whatever Pain of the Body.

When the extraordinary Violence of the Malady threatens an Inflammation of the Parts, it would be advisable to take away a proportioned Quantity of Blood, in order to prevent such a Contingency. If the Horse stale, it is a Sign of his getting Ease in a short time. I have known Guts taken from a Chicken or Pullet cut open alive, and given to a Horse labouring under this severe Malady, to procure immediate Relief, and that frequently.

I must not forget to recommend the following Drink in this Case, viz.

Take Tansey, Marshmallows, and the Herb Mercury, of each two Handfuls, four Ounces of Juniper-Berries bruised, and an Ounce of Aniseeds. Boil these in four Quarts of Water to the Consumption of one Quart. Then strain off, and add Salt Petre and Castile Soap, of each two Ounces, three Ounces of Oil of Turpentine, and a Pint of Sweet Oil.

Three or four Horns-ful of this Drink may be given every three or four Hours. The Body is at the same time to be kept open, with repeated Clysters : the following Form may serve for this Purpose, viz.

Take Mallows, the Herb Mercury, Camomile-Flowers, Aniseeds, and Parsley-Roots, of each an equal Quantity. Of these make a strong Decoction, and let about a Quart of it be given at a time,

time, with Half a Pint of Oil, and a large Handful of Salt. It may occasionally be rendered more Purgative by the Addition of Half an Ounce of Aloes to it, or even more.

Should the Horfe be loose in his Body, a Clyster of the lenient Kind, with a little Opium added to it, will help to quiet the Bowels, and put a bar to the Irritation which, perhaps, may be the Cause of that Circumstance. If the Body be hot, two Ounces of Nitre must be mixed with the Clyster.

The Symptoms of a Bilious Colic very much resemble those of a Flatulent one. They are only attended with a greater Degree of Heat, and the Horfe voids a little loose Dung, accompanied with a scalding Urine. When the Urine is blackish, or of a reddish Colour, and of a fetid Smell, an approaching Mortification ought to be apprehended, which generally ends in Death. In this Case, Blood is immediately to be drawn away to the Quantity of three or

four Quarts, and the Bleeding repeated according to the Urgency of the Symptoms. All irritating and hot Things are to be carefully avoided in this Colic. The above-specified Drink will be of the most Service with twenty of the Balsamic Drops in it: but the Soap that enters its Composition must be omitted, and the Oil of Turpentine. And the Emollient Clyster is to be administered with the Nitre in it. The Water that is drank should also have some Gum Arabic dissolved in it, and taken from a Trough that has Chalk lodged at the Bottom of it, to impregnate the Water with smooth absorbent Particles: and, in order to procure some loose Stools, three or four times a day let a Pint be given of the following Mixture, viz.

Take six Ounces of Sena, and two Ounces of Cream of Tartar. Infuse these in three Quarts of Water to the Consumption of a third Part. Then strain off the Remainder, and add to it four Ounces of Lenitive Electuary, and six Ounces of Epsom Salts.

Should

Should the Fever notwithstanding this Management increase, and the Urine still appear flesh-coloured and ruddy, the Disease for the most part turns out fatal. To prevent a Mortification in this Case, let a Pint be given every three Hours of the following Medicine, viz.

Take a Pound of Oak-Bark, and four Ounces of rough Jesuits-Bark. Boil these very slowly in four Quarts of Forge-Water, till one Quart is consumed. Then add two Ounces of Diascordium, and mix it well with the Decoction.

Should there be a Flux in the Case, let the Astringent Clyster be administred, that is directed in a Diarrhœa, but not so often.

In regard of the Dry Gripes, when a Horse happens to be costive, he is to be raked, as I have elsewhere intimated, and have an Emollient and at the same time Opening Clyster

Clyster given him, together with the Purging Drink.

One Caution I shall recommend in this place as absolutely necessary, which is, never to recur to hot stimulating Remedies, when a Horse is costive, under the notion of Expelling Wind; as this Sort of Treatment must unavoidably aggravate the Disorder, and, indeed, soon put an end to his Life, of which I have been an Eye-witness more than once. Nor, in reality, would it be advisable to ply a Horse with Hot and consequently Inflammatory Medicines, even in a Flatulent Colic, without mixing some Oil with them, to supple and relax the Intestines at the same time; and by that means to guard against Consequences, that would be very justly to be apprehended without this Circumspection.

C H A P. IX.

Of the L A X *and* S C O U R I N G.

IT is no easy Matter to form a proper Judgment, when a Looseness in a Horse ought to be checked, and when encouraged. However, it may not be amiss to suggest a few general Hints in respect of this Matter. If therefore a healthful Horse, upon catching cold, or in consequence of Hard-riding, Over-feeding, Eating bad Food, or of being seized with a slight Fever, should have a moderate Purging upon him, let it by no means be stopped, but rather encouraged by an open Diet, and Plenty of warm Water with Oatmeal in it. But should it be of any long Continuance, with a Loss of Appetite, and Wasting of the Flesh, it must be regulated immediately by suitable Medicines. Should great Quantities of Slime be evacuated and Greasy Matter, it will be advisable to give the following Dose, viz.

Take

Take Lenitive Electuary and Cream of Tartar, of each three Ounces, (or more, according to the Horse's Constitution) an Ounce of Rosin finely powdered, and three or four Ounces of Linseed Oil.

Let this be repeated every other day for three days, if Occasion requires it ; or, in lieu of it, may be given every third day the following Ball, viz.

Take Half an Ounce, or more, of Aloes, Gentian-Root, Round Birthwort, Myrrh, Bay-berries, and Shavings of Harshorn, all finely powdered, of each a Dram and a Half, and Half an Ounce of Rhubarb. Make these up into a Ball with Honey, adding Forty Drops of Oil of Aniseed, or Amber.

Should there be a Fever attending, the above Dose will be proper without the Rosin
in

in its Composition; and at night, when it has done working, an Ounce of Diascordium and a Dram of Cinamon given in a Pint of Forge-Water, or Mint-Water, will be of Service.

In case the Horfe be grown worfe, and his Belly and Flanks are become full and distended, together with an Appearance of his being Griped and in Pain, let him have the following Clyster, viz.

Take Linseed to the Quantity of four or five Ounces. Boil it in three Quarts of Water till Half is consumed. Then add two Ounces of Starch, and a Dram of Opium.

This I have experienced to be of admirable Effect; as by its Mucilaginous Quality it blunts the sharp irritating Particles, that are constantly solliciting the Guts to a Discharge of their Mucus, while its Opiate one is in the mean while alleviating the Pain that excruciates them.

Violently

Violently astringent Things in the Beginning are to be avoided, Nature requiring to be re-instated gradually. But where the Case is desperate, recourse must be had to desperate Remedies. On this Occasion I recommend the following astringent Clyster, viz.

Take four Ounces of Oak-Bark, Roots of Tormentil and Wolfs-Claw, of each two Ounces, and an Ounce or two of Armenian Bole. Boil these in three Quarts of Forge-Water, till Half is consumed. Then strain off the Remainder, and add three Ounces of Starch, and a Dram of Opium.

I have also in the like Circumstances found great Service from the following Drink, viz.

Take three Ounces of Oak-Bark, Roots of Tormentil and Wolfs-Claw, of each an Ounce, Shepherds-purse and Five-fingered-Grass, of each a Handful. Boil these Ingredients in three Pints of Forge-Water

ter till Half is consumed. Then strain off the Residue, and add to it Armenian Bole and soft Chalk, of each Half an Ounce, and an Ounce of *Diascordium*. Let Half of this be given in the Morning, and the other Half at Night, and repeated as Occasion may require.

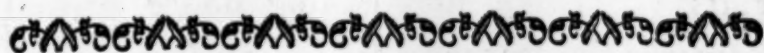
Gum Arabic is to be dissolved in the Water the Horse drinks, and Chalk to be made use of in the Manner directed above. It is observable, that Scourings, consequent to long protracted Sickneses, such as the Farcy, Putrid Fevers, or an Inflammatory State of the Blood, where proper Bleedings have been neglected, generally prove fatal : especially, in case the Discharge be a fetid Slime of a brown dirty Colour, and the Matter that runs from the Nose in some measure resemble it. For these are Signs of an intire Dissolution in respect of the Texture of the Blood, and of a Putridity affecting the whole Mass of Fluids.

Some

Some Horses have naturally weak Stomachs and Bowels, and throw out their Aliment indigested. Their Dung is habitually soft, and of a pale Colour. They feed poorly, and get very little Flesh. In this Case, Some advise Gentle Purges, and a Stomach-Drink. But, for my part, I am of Opinion, that, where these Incidents flow from a Natural Disposition, all Remedies whatever will turn out abortive. And, indeed, I never yet have found Relief from any Thing. All I can advise is to let the Work be gentle, and the Feeds very moderate at a time, that the Stomach may the better digest them, and to give now and then some Armenian Bole and soft Chalk, made into a Ball with a strong Decoction of Hartshorn and Bean-Flower.

When Horses are apt to be costive, if the Costiveness be not habitual, they should be raked, and have a Clyster given them, and a gentle Purge or two. But where it is habitual, and the Horse in good Health, no Inconveniency will arise from it. A little Wheat and
Rye

Rye may on this Occasion be mixed with his Feeds, which will cool and open his Body.



C H A P. X.

Of W O R M S.

ALL Worms are bred from Eggs which the Horse takes in with his Food, or from Insects floating in the Air that he imbibes. The surest Signs, by which we may know when a Horse is troubled with these, are, next to that of voiding them, the following. He eats plentifully of good Food, yet never thrives; often strikes his Feet against his Belly; and is continually rubbing his Tail, with his Coat staring as if he were surfeited.

Worms are divided into three Classes. The first are Bots, which young Horses are most subjected to: the next are Ascarides, a small red Sort with Heads about an Inch long, and no thicker then a Needle. The third Kind are the Rotundi, that bear a Resemblance to Earthworms. Now, the First Sort are generally the Cause of Convulsions by fixing them-

themselves in such a manner on the Coates of the Stomach, as to wound its Muscular Parts. I cannot help taking notice of the Remarks the learned DANIEL LE CLERC has made concerning this Creature, which seems to be an Animal of a singular Nature. First, says he, it appears manifestly, that this is not a single Worm, but a Chain of many lesser Worms of that Kind, which are called CUCURBITINE, linked together in a continued Series. Secondly, these latter are sometimes found of a Finger's Breadth lying single and separate in the Intestines, and are so discharged by the Anus. Lastly, the Whole Worm formed by the Concatenation of these has but one Head, which is pretty sharp-pointed somewhat resembling a Beak, which it fixes into the Coats of the Intestines, and, sticking there very fast, sucks the Chyle for its Nourishment. Thus far Mr. LE CLERC.

Now the Cure in regard of all these Sorts of Worms depends principally on Mercurials. First then I let the Horse fast six Hours in
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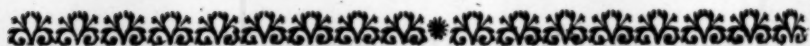
the Afternoon, and at night I give him two Drams of Calomel made into a Ball with Honey and Flower, and wash it down with three Pints of Sweet-wort, if I can get it, if not, with new Milk and Honey, and the next Morning I order the following Purge, viz.

Take an Ounce, or more, (according to the Strength of the Horse) of Aloes, Half an Ounce of Cream of Tartar, a Dram of Jalap, a Dram of Oil of Savine, Half an Ounce of Aniseeds in Powder, and forty Drops of Oil of Aniseeds. Let these be made into a Ball with Syrup of Buckthorne, and given once a Week while it is judged proper. After the Horse has been purged, let him have a Ball every Morning for a Month or longer of the following Composition, viz.

Take four Heads of Garlick, Rue, Savine, and Box, cut small, of each two Handfuls, three Ounces of Tansey-
M Seeds,

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Seeds, Half a Pound of Filings of Tin finely powdered, Fœnugreek-Seeds and Liquorice-Powder, of each three Ounces, two Ounces of Sea-Coralline, and with a sufficient Quantity of Honey make the Whole into Balls.



C H A P. XI.

Of the YELLOWS, or JAUNDICE.

THE Colour of the Eyes and Mouth exhibits to every one undoubted Marks of this Disease, the Horse in the mean while appearing very heavy and sluggish. The Jaundice proceeds from an Over-flowing of the Bile, which is a Kind of Natural Soap, being a Mixture of Oil, Water, and Salt, both volatile and fixed, separated from the Blood in the Liver for various Uses of the Animal Body. And as the Blood itself may be vitiated many ways, it is no wonder, that this Humour is sometimes rendered

rendered unfit for its Office. Now, it is often faulty on account of its Lentor or Viscidity, and sometimes also in consequence of its excessive Thinness. In the first Case the Secretory Glands of the Bile are obstructed, and the small Quantity of it, that is secreted, stagnates in the Hepatic Ducts, whence the Liver grows hard, and under its Tunicle are formed whitish Concretions resembling Hard Soap. But this Disease arises not only from the Viscidity of the Bile, which causes it to stop in its Passage, but also from its want of due Consistence. For here the Volatile Salt, which is one of the Compounding Principles of the Bile, is over-abundant, whence the Bile becomes too thin and irritating to the Intestines. In the former Case, the Body is too costive, and the Dung is hard, and of a pale Yellow resembling Something like Clay. In the latter, there is a Looseness attended with a Fever, and the Dung is generally Yellow.

Now, if the Horse be old, and the Malady of a long standing, it is for the most part fatal; as it is likewise, in case the Side of the

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Belly be hard and distended, and a Difficulty occur in regard of Turning short on the near Side, together with a Loss of Flesh.

This Distemper in the Beginning easily admits of a Cure ; in order to which let Bleeding be directed in the first place according to the Strength and Age : then, if it be a proper Season of the Year, let recourse be had to a Salt-Marsh, which most commonly in a Month's time puts an effectual Period to the Distemper. The Virtue of Salt-Water I shall point out when I come to treat of Surfeits.

Where a Salt-Marsh is out of the Case, after Bleeding, I would recommend the following Ball, viz.

Take an Ounce of Turmeric in Powder,
an Ounce of the Juice of Celandine, (or,
if that cannot be had, two Ounces of
Celandine in Powder) Half an Ounce of
Castile Soap, or Hard Soap, two Drams
of

of Salt of Wormwood, a Dram of Liquorice-powder, and with a suitable Quantity of Syrup of Garlick work these Ingredients into a Ball.

This Ball, after Bleeding as I just now hinted, is to be given once a day, or, in case the Disorder be very inveterate, twice a day, Morning and Evening, for three or four days, and after that once a day, till a Cure is effected.

Should there be a Costiveness attending, an Emollient Clyster will be proper, and, after a Turn of the Distemper for the better, Liver of Antimony with Sulphur and Fœnugreek-Seeds may be given once a day in the Corn for some time, made wet with Chamber-Lie.

C H A P. XII.

*Of the DISORDERS of the KIDNEYS,
and BLADDER.*

THE Signs, by which we may judge the Kidneys to be disordered, are a Weakness of the Back and Loins, a Difficulty of Staling, a Loss of Appetite, the Urine being at the same time thick, and sometimes bloody, especially after a violent Strain. A Horse diseased in his Kidneys can seldom be directed strait backwards, which is the Case also when a Horse is strained in the Back, only with this Difference, viz. in the latter Circumstance the Urine is not so thick, but is higher-coloured. The first Thing to be done in regard of either Malady is to take away Blood in order to prevent an Inflammation, and that pretty plentifully, should a Difficulty of Staling be attended with a Fever. In this Case, to make a Revulsion and relax the Part, let a Rowel be put under the Belly,

ly, and a Pint given twice a day, till the Horse stales well, of the following Mixture, viz.

Take Marshmallows, the Herb Mercury, Cinquefoil, and Shepherds-purse, of each two Handfuls, and two Ounces of Madder in Powder. Boil these in six Quarts of Water very slowly till a third Part is consumed. Then strain off the Remainder, and add to each Pint two Ounces of Honey, and an Ounce of Nitre.

When he stales well, and the Fever is abated, I should advise Half a Pint to be given twice a day of the following Preparation, viz.

Take two Pounds of Linseeds. Boil these in four Quarts of Water to the Consumption of one Quart, or more. Then take six Ounces of Venice Turpentine, and dissolve it in the Yolks of four Eggs.

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Then

Then mix all together, and let the Whole simmer over a slow Fire for five or six Minutes. Should it be judged proper to render this Composition more astringent, an Ounce or two may be added to it of Armenian Bole and Dragons-blood. This I have ever experienced to be of Service in all Weaknesses of the Reins.

When the Inflammation is removed, some Practitioners recommend Venice Turpentine boiled in Water till it becomes of a gluey Consistence : which is then to be rolled into small Balls of about the Weight of an Ounce, one of which is to be given every Night and Morning. As the Boiling intirely destroys the heating Quality of the Turpentine, and leaves it very astringent, I cannot but approve of this Conduct. Should the Horse grow no better by the Method prescribed, and the Urine continue turbid, and be grown Coffee-coloured or fetid, together with a Loss of Flesh, one may be assured of an inveterate
Ulcer

Ulcer in the Kidneys, and that the Disease is incurable.

A Suppression of Urine is sometimes consequent to an Inflammation in the Kidneys, and sometimes to a Paralytic Disorder, which renders them incapable of Separating the Urine from the Blood. In this Case the Bladder is usually empty, so that there is no Motion made to stale. Should Things remain in this Situation a few Days, the Body will swell to a great degree, and break out in Blotches all over, while Death is advancing in the mean time with redoubled Strides in order to close the unpromising Scene.

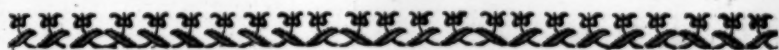
Should the Horse labour under an Inflammation of the Kidneys, let him be treated in the Manner intimated above; and, in case he be costive, let him have a Common Clyster. Should he not be costive, I should recommend the following one: viz.

Take Camomile Flowers, Aniseeds, and
Juniper-Berries, of each an Ounce, two
Handfuls

Handfuls of Mallows, and an Ounce of Wild Carrot-Seeds. Boil these in five Pints of Water till Half is consumed. Strain off the Remainder, to which add an Ounce of Oil of Turpentine, Half a Pound of Common Oil, a large Handful of Salt, and Forty Drops of the Anodyne Balsam. Should the Complaint not give way to this Method, let a Pultice be applied made of Garlick, Horse-radish, Mustard-seed, Camphire, and Soft Soap, and let the Reins be rubbed with Oil of Turpentine.

When the Strangury does not arise from Wind, or Dung pressing on the Neck of the Bladder, it proceeds generally from a too long Retention of the Urine. Such Horses make frequent Motions to stale, stand straddling, with their Bellies very full, and their Flanks distended. In this Case Bleeding is seldom necessary, the Cure being commonly performed after this Manner. In the first place, let his Sheath be rubbed with an
Onion,

Onion, and then a Pint given him of the following Decoction : viz. Take Marshmallows, and Mercury, of each an equal Quantity, two Ounces of Wild Carrot-Seeds, and some Parsley-Roots. Of these make a strong Decoction, to each Pint of which add Oil of Turpentine and Nitre, of each an Ounce, and four Ounces of Linseed-Oil. Where the Pain is violent, thirty or forty Drops of the Anodyne Balsam may be added to each Dose.



C H A P. XIII.

Of MOLTEN GREASE.

MOLTEN Grease is when the Fat of the Horse is melted, and a great Quantity of it falls into the Intestines, together with a Discharge of an Oily Substance with the Dung. This Disorder is most commonly fatal, and proceeds sometimes from violent

violent Exercise in hot Weather, and often from a Horse's standing too long in the Stable at High Feeding, without proper Exercise. This Malady is ever attended with a Fever and Restlessness, a Starting and Trembling, a great inward Sickness, Shortness of Breath, and sometimes with the Symptoms of a Pleurisy: The Dung is extremely greasy, with a Scouring. The Blood will have a thick Skin of Fat over it, when cold, of a yellow Hue. The Congealed Part or Sediment of it is commonly a Mixture of Size and Grease. A Horse, thus affected, soon loses Flesh, and, in case he survives, which there is very little Reason for expecting, becomes Hyde-bound. His Legs swell, which Swelling continues till the Blood and Juices are corrected. And, if This be not done effectually, the Farcy or some other Disease will come on. In order to the Relief of this Distemper, in the first place Blood must be taken away plentifully, and the Bleeding repeated for two or three days in a smaller or larger Quantity according to the Urgency of the Symptoms. Two or three

Rowels

Rowels should also be put in immediately, and a cooling emollient Clyster administered once or twice a day in order to abate the Fever, and clear away the Greasy Matter from the Intestines. Barley-Meal or Oat-Meal in the Water the Horse Drinks will be at the same time proper in order to soften it ; and Morning and Evening let an Ounce be given of Cream of Tartar dissolved in a strong Decoction of Linseed and Turnips, till the Fever is off. After that let recourse be had to a gentle Purge or two of Salts and Lenitive Electuary. When Recovery seems to have advanced a few Degrees, a Dose of the Diuretic Balls directed in the Grease will be advisable, and after that Half an Ounce of Liver of Antimony with Sulphur and Fœnugreek once a day in his Corn for some time.

C H A P. XIV.

Of SURFEITS and the HIDE-BOUND.

SURFEITS, as the eminent Dr. BRACKEN observes, proceed commonly from over-full Feeding without sufficient Exercise, or from Feeding on bad Provender. While the Stomach is constantly receiving Food, and as constantly transmitting new Supplies of Chyle or Nutritive Juice to the Mass of Blood, the Blood-Vessels on that account become distended, and full; inso-much that what is over and above sufficient for a just Nourishment cannot be carried off by the proper Outlets: that is to say, the Canals or Pores of the Extremities are not wide enough to admit so much gross Matter as is separated by the Glands of the Intestines; and consequently the Distension of the Vessels will be more and more increased, which must bring on several Distempers, as the Farcy, Grease, Staggers, and Convulsive Disorders.

All

All Eruptions on the Body proceed from a Want of the free Glandular Discharges in consequence of Obstructions. For when Liquids urge their way faster upon the Glands, than they can be transmitted through the Tubes of those Glands, their Coates are distended, and yield by degrees to the growing Tumour, till the small Vessels burst, and Pus is formed. When a Tumour is confined in a Membrane, either a Steatoma, a Thermo-
ma, Meliceris, or Something of this Kind is produced. A Steatoma is a hard indolent encysted Swelling, that contains a Matter like Sewet of the same Colour throughout. A Theroma is an encysted Tumour that is a little soft, without Redness, Heat, or Pain. It contains a whitish Matter like Paste. A Meliceris is a round Swelling void of Pain, easily yielding to the Fingers, and contains a yellow Matter like Honey in its proper Bag. Now the Removal of all Obstructions of the Glands is to be effected by Attenuants and Detergents. Hence, What can be of greater
Efficacy

Efficacy in this Case than Sea-Water? I would therefore, on the Appearance of any Symptom in a Horse of a Surfeit, recommend a Salt-Marsh, for a Month or more. The admirable Effects of Salt-Water on Animal Bodies are fully displayed by the Learned Dr. RUSSEL, to whose Treatise on that Subject I refer the curious Reader.

I shall set down one or two Forms here of Medicines for the Benefit of Those, who may not have it in their Power to send their Horses to Salt-Marshes. When therefore there is an Appearance of any of those Swellings on the Body that are wont to arise in a Surfeit, let Blood be taken away in Proportion to the Strength and Age of the Horse. After that let him have a Gentle Purge, and then be plied with the following Decoction, viz.

Take the Shavings of Guaiacum-Wood,
and Sassafras, of each two Pounds, a
Pound of Horse-radish, Sharp-pointed
Dock,

Dock, Dropwort, Arsemart, Water-Cresses, Ground-Ivy, the Lesser Centaury, and Five-fingered Grass, of each four Ounces, Half a Pound of Liquorice-Root, a Pound of Figs, and four Handfuls of Celandine. Boil all these Ingredients in four Gallons of Forge-Water very slowly till two or three Quarts are consumed. Then strain off the Remainder, and keep it well stopped up for Use.

A Pint of this Decoction is to be given every Morning for a Month: though, perhaps, it may be proper to omit it now and then, in order to prevent its Cloying. During the Use of this, Half an Ounce of Liver of Antimony, Sulphur, and Fœnugreek is to be administered once a day. External Remedies on this Occasion, especially Repellents, are unnecessary. In case the Pustules break, any Common Digestive will be sufficient; as, on a Removal of the Cause, Nature will perform the rest independently of

any foreign Assistance. Should this Method turn out intirely inefficacious, and there should be a Loss of Flesh, it is a certain Sign of an Inward Ulcer, and that the Disease is incurable.



C H A P. XV.

Of the MANGE.

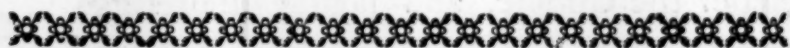
I LOOK upon it as an unnecessary Task to exhibit the Symptoms of this Distemper, as they are obvious to every Person of common Penetration. Whatever Dr. BRACKEN, Mr. GIBSON, and Others that have wrote on this Subject, have asserted to the contrary, I will venture to affirm, that the Mange does not proceed from a Vitiated Blood, but is intirely owing to finall Insects; to Insects so small, as to be scarce discernable without the Assistance of a Microscope. Now, these Insects deposite their Eggs in 'the Furrows

rows of the Cuticle, as in proper Nests, where, by the Warmth of the Place, they are hatched in a short time: when the young ones, arrived at full Growth, penetrate into the very Cutis with their sharp Heads, and gnaw and tear the Fibres subjected to the Part. Hence comes on an intolerable Itching, which sets the Horse o'Rubbing, whereby the Part is torn, and emits a thin Humour, which concretes into hard Scabs. From these little Animalcules constantly burrowing under the Cuticle, and laying their Eggs in different Places, the Disease is propagated. Whatever the Ignorance or Mercenariness of some People may suggest, Purgatives here and Sweetners of the Blood are altogether out of the question, the whole Management, in regard of the Cure, consisting in External Applications, in order to destroy these corroding Insects. For this Purpose is recommended the following Ointment, viz.

Take Stone-Brimstone very finely powdered,
Black-Soap, Tar, and Train-Oil,
N 2 of

of each Half a Pound. Let the Parts Affected be well rubbed with this for two or three times.

I cannot help insinuating in this place, that sometimes the Mange proceeds from quite a different Cause, to wit, that of the Horse's being very poorly kept. The Cure, in this Case, depends intirely on the Amendment of the Owner's Conduct.



C H A P. XVI.

Of the F A R C Y.

THE Characteristic of the Farcy is a Cording of the Veins, and an Appearance of small Lumps in several Parts of the Body. The Farcy is a Disease arising from Plenitude, and a Viscidity and Lentor of the Blood, and may very justly be ranked amongst Glandular Disorders. The Cure consists in
the

the Use of Attenuating Medicines, and what at the same time will blunt those sharp corroding Particles, which the Matter has acquired by its Stagnation. There is seldom any Necessity for Outward Applications in regard of this Disorder, as proper Bleeding in the Beginning together with Exercise generally performs a Cure. Should the Corded Veins not subside by this Treatment, let them be well fomented with Cows-piss and Train-Oil mixed together, and made very hot. And, in case the Lumps should spread fast, in order to put a bar to their Progress, a Circle is to be made round them with a red-hot Iron, and the Pustules are to be dressed with Oil of Vitriol. After suitable Bleeding, it will be requisite for three Mornings running to give the following Drink, viz.

Take Groundsel and Mugworth, of each two double Handfuls, Rue, Wild Valerian, Pellitory of the Wall, Ground-Pine, and Vervain, of each two Handfuls. Boil these in two Gallons of Forge-

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Water to the Consumption of two Quarts.
Then strain off the Remainder, and
bottle it up for Use.

A Pint of this Decoction is to be given at a time, to which may be added, to render it more palatable, two or three Ounces of Honey. It will not be amiss, in case it be a Season for Green Celandine, to add likewise two Ounces of the Juice of that Plant to each Pint. If not, let two Handfuls of the Dry be boiled along with the other Ingredients. I have frequently experienced the Efficacy of this Drink preferably to all other Remedies on this Occasion. But should it, notwithstanding, fail, and the Farcy be grown very inveterate, I would recommend the following Treatment, viz.

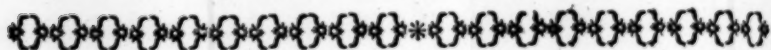
Take Celandine, Dodder of Thyme, and Rue, of each a Handful. Boil these in three Pints of stale Urine, till Half is consumed. Then strain off the rest, and add to it Lapis Calaminaris, and Tutty,

Tutty, of each Half an Ounce, Cream of Tartar, Factitious Cinnabar, and Armenian Bole, of each an Ounce.

This must be taken fasting every other Morning for three Mornings, without Feeding for four Hours after. When the Horse has been managed in this Manner, let him have some Liver of Antimony mixed in his Corn with Sulphur.

As to what is commonly called a Water-Farcy, This proceeds from a sluggish viscid Blood, and is brought on by some of the same Causes as a Surfeit, and requires pretty much the same Treatment. The best Expedient to recur to in this Case is Sea-Water, or Salt Marshes. When any Swellings appear, the Diuretic Balls will be adviseable. Tumours will sometimes arise in several Parts of the Body. Should a Tumour be soft, and yielding to the Pressure of the Finger, it will be proper to open it to let out the Matter. The Signs of an Incurable Farcy are when it
appears

appears all over the Body, the Horfe at the same time loſing Fleſh, ſcouring much, looking dull, and forſaking his Food.



C H A P. XVII.

Of the GREASE.

AS the Greafe in Horſes proceeds generally from Inactivity, and too cloſe a Confinement to a Stable, I ſhall deſcant a little in the Beginning of this Chapter on the Benefit of Exerciſe. By Motion therefore and Exerciſe all the Parts, the Ligaments eſpecially and Muſcles, are cleared of their excrementitious Superfluities, the Perſpirable Matter is fitted for Exhalation, and the Body rendered lighter with at the ſame time an additional Strength. For what makes Running-Horſes ſo active and ſtrong, but their daily Exerciſe? What Share of Heels or Strength have Horſes, kept in the Houſe
without

without a great deal of Exercise, with those that are constantly running about loose in a Forest? The latter would tire and outstrip those other, were those others in Pursuit of them, almost beyond one's Conception. And it is a Matter past all Dispute, that a Horse kept out in the Field, provided he has a Place to run into to guard against the Inclemency of Weather, and is allowed his usual Feeds, will do a greater Days-Work in Hunting, than the finest Steed confined to the Stable in Clothes; nor will he at the same time ever shew a Greasy Heel, or Swelled Leg, or be liable to so many Diseases.

Now were it customary to let Horses range the Field in the Manner I have just now hinted, it would cut off a number of preposterous Bleedings and Purges, the unavoidable Source of much Mischiefe.

As to the Grease, should This be derived from a Want of Exercise, by increasing that gently, and keeping the Heels washed clean,
and

and fomenting them with old Verjuice, or hot Vinegar, with the Application of a Bandage, the Cure would not be long in being brought about.

The Grease sometimes proceeds from a Relaxation of the Vessels, and sometimes also from a Vitiated Blood. In the former Case the Cure depends upon much about the same Treatment, as when it is consequent to Want of Exercise: In the latter, recourse must be had to Internal Medicines, accompanied with proper Evacuations. Should the Grease be an Attendant on some other Distemper, that Disease must be first removed before any Remedy can take effect in regard of the Grease. If the Heels crack, and a Matter ouze out from them, apply for three or four times, as Occasion may require, the following Pultice, viz.

Take four Ounces of Garlick. Boil it in a Quart of Ale-Grounds, and Half a Pint of Vinegar, till Half is consumed.
Then

Then add Half a Pound of Honey, and three or four Ounces of the Ointment of Marshmallows, or Hog's-lard, or Goose-grease, and with a sufficient Quantity of Rye-meal work it into the Consistence of a Pultice.

This will soften, and blunt the sharp, corrosive, Particles the Matter has acquired, and at the same time, by promoting a Discharge, will unload the Vessels, and take down the Swelling. After the Use of this Pultice apply some of the following Linament, viz.

Take an Ounce of Roman Vitriol, and dissolve it in a Pint of Lime-Water. When dissolved add to it Half a Pint of Train-Oil, two Ounces of Oil of Turpentine, and Half an Ounce of Verdigrise in fine Powder. Mix, and make a Linament.

Should this Linament not be sufficiently drying, let use be made of the following Ointment, viz.

Take

Take Red Lead, Honey, and Venice Turpentine, of each four Ounces, an Ounce of Verdigrease in fine Powder, and make them into an Ointment.

Should the Horse be full of Flesh, a Rowel or two will be proper after Bleeding, and the following gentle Purge, viz.

Take an Ounce of Aloes, a Dram of Jalap, two Drams of Crocus Metallorum, an Ounce of Cream of Tartar, and thirty or forty Drops of Oil of Aniseeds. Let these be made into a Ball with Syrup of Buckthorn.

After this Purge, two or three Doses of the Diuretic Balls would be advisable, as they would thin the Blood and Humours, and break through the minutest Obstructions. I cannot omit here a Caution, which ought ever to be observed, against giving strong refinous Purges, which frequently bring on an
Inflam-

Inflammation, and afterwards a Mortification.

It would be of great Relief to a Horse affected with the Grease to let him run out in a Paddock. But, if no such Convenience is to be had, a large wide Stall would still be of some Service: though, in reality, a Salt-Marsh would be the most beneficial Expedient in this Case.

As to Scratches, Crown-Scabs, and Rat-tails, these are Concomitants of the Grease, and require the same Manner of Treatment: only, when the Excrescencies are hard and obstinate, recourse must be had to the Knife and strong Caustics. The following Mixture I have known attended with very good Success, viz.

Take an Ounce of Roman Vitriol, and dissolve it in a Pint of strong Lime-Water. Then add two Ounces of Oil of Turpentine, and an Ounce of Oil of Vitriol.

Vitriol. The Oil of Vitriol is to be put in very gently, otherwise it will make the Bottle fly.

This Caustic will destroy the Carious Quality the Matter has contracted from its long Lodgment, and brace up the Relaxed Parts. Should the Grease or Swelled Legs proceed from a State of Poverty, the Blood being languid, and the Muscular Force not strong enough to push on the Fluids, in that Case all Evacuations are hurtful, and all the Resource one can have is to mend the Feed, and to let the Exercise be gentle. The Legs will sometimes swell after a hard Journey, which a little Rest and moderate Exercise seldom fail to remedy. Now on this, and, indeed, on all other Occasions, an eye is to be had to Nature, and her Operations, which are always to be consulted, and to be interrupted upon no account whatever.

C H A P. XVIII.

The DIURETIC BALLS for the GREASE.

TAKE Salt Prunell and Nitre, of each four Ounces, Half a Pound of Stone-Brimstone finely powdered, two Ounces of Cinnabar of Antimony, or Crocus Metallorum, a Pound of Castile or Hard Soap, and an Ounce of Balsam of Sulphur. Let these be made into a Paste, and the Quantity of a small Hens-egg of it, formed into two Balls, be given in a Morning on an empty Stomach, the Horse fasting for two Hours after. Then let him be walked out for the Space of a Couple of Hours, and, when he is out, let him be watered a little at a time and often. After this, Liver of Antimony, given him for some time, will attenuate the Blood and Humours, and render them fit for passing through their respective Ducts.

C H A P.

C H A P. XIX.

*Of Venomous BITES from VIPERS, and
MAD DOGS.*

AS to what regards the Action of Poisons on an Animal Body, I shall refer the Curious Reader to a celebrated Piece of the late Learned Dr. MEAD, on the Subject of Poisons. The first Intention in respect of the Cure of Poisonous Bites, is to prevent the Venom from mixing with the Blood: which may be brought about, in case the affected Part will admit of being immediately cut out with a Knife, and Cupping-Glasses are applied to empty the Vessels, and the Wound afterwards cauterized with a hot Iron. A good Bathing of the surrounding Parts with Sweet-Oil would afterwards be very proper, and a Pultice to the following Effect, viz.

Take

Take Rue and Ragweed, of each two Handfuls. Boil these in a Quart of strong Lie to a Pint. Thicken the Liquor with Cow-dung to the Consistence of a Pultice, and then apply it.

After this, let the Wound be kept open with a Piece of Sponge for a Month at least, and dressed with the Tobacco Ointment.

I shall here exhibit a Case that happened under my Care at Stradgill-Hall near Clare-Market in Suffolk. A Tanner's Horse was bit by a Viper a little above his Hind-hoof. A Swelling immediately seized his Leg and Hock, so that in a few Hours the Leg was become as thick as three Legs. On being sent for to him, I found him very sick, with a slow Fever upon him. I would not bleed him, for fear of drawing the Poison more into the Body, but immediately made a strong Fomentation of Rue, Wormwood, Ragweed, and Wood-Ashes. After I had fomented for

O

some

some time, I rubbed in a large Quantity of Sweet-Oil and some Vipers-Fat mixed with it. I continued to foment the Part three times a day, and enlarged the Orifice, which was so small as to be scarce perceptible. I kept it open for a Month, and gave the Horse two Drinks a day made of Rue and Scordium boiled in Water. To each Pint of this Decoction, being the Quantity allotted him at once, I added a Dram of Salt of Hartshorn, an Ounce of Venice - Treacle, Half an Ounce of Cinnabar of Antimony, and three Ounces of Sweet-Oil. This was exhibited four times. The Symptoms now abated, the Appetite returned, and the Swelling of the Leg was reduced. But as it did not diminish so fast as I could have wished, I had recourse to a Dose of my Diuretic Balls; and the Horse intirely recovered, and came into better Order, than he had been in for several Years.

As for Internal Medicines under the Bite of a Mad Dog, preferably to all others I
take

take upon me to recommend the following, having abundantly experienced its Efficacy, viz.

Take two double Handfuls of Rue, Venice-Treacle, Garlick, and Tin scraped, of each four Ounces. Boil these in two Quarts of Ale over a gentle Fire close stopped up till Half is consumed. Then strain off the Liquor, and keep it close stopped up for Use.

Half a Pint of This is to be given to the Horse every Morning fasting, and the Dregs are to be applied to the Wound daily by way of Pultice. Previously to its Administration, it will be proper to take away two or three Quarts of Blood, more or less, according to the Strength and Age. Swimming the Horse in the Sea, or, if that be impracticable, in a Pond, or River, two or three times a Week, would be likewise of Service to him on this Occasion. Dr. MEAD, in this Distemper, advises Half an Ounce of Ash-coloured

Ground - Liverwort, and a Quarter of an Ounce of Pepper, to be given every Day for twenty Days.

C H A P. XX.

Of a DROPSY.

I SHALL first speak of those External Dropfical Swellings that sometimes are formed under the Horse's Belly. These arise from a Viscidity and Lentor of the Blood, and are apt at the same time to affect the Legs; whereby its Circulation through the Glands is obstructed, and the Lymph forced out of the proper Vessels destined to retain it, from whence is caused this preternatural Lodgment of Watery Humours. This Disorder is very easily distinguished from any other Swellings, by the Flatulency and Softness of the Parts Affected, which, if pressed hard with the Finger, will pit. The Cure of it consists either in scarifying or putting in Hair-Rowels, together with Doses of the Diuretic Balls, and Liver of Antimony, Sulphur, and
Fœnu-

Fœnugreek-Seeds, given for some time once a day in the Corn.

Another Kind of Dropsy is, when the Water that is at first confined to the Thorax, on increasing to a Quantity too large to be confined in that Cavity, forces its Way into the Lower Belly. This Species is generally incurable, it being observable upon Dissection, that the Lungs in this Case are destroyed, and bear a Resemblance to Lights boiled all to Pieces. This Wasting of the Lungs is probably derived from the Heat of sharp Fumes arising from the specified Water. This Disease is chiefly attendant on Horses that have stood long in the Stable without Exercise, which is so requisite for keeping up the Muscular Force employed in propelling the Blood and Lymph forwards in their respective Channels.

The Symptoms of this Distemper are a Heaviness and Dullness attended with a slow Fever, and weak Pulse, a Loss of Appetite, an Inability to Work, a Costiveness commonly in the Body, and a very defective Staling. Under these Circumstances a Horse seldom

survives above a Month or Six Weeks, and very often not above a Fortnight. If the Water can by any Means be evacuated, it must be by either Rowelling, or Tapping.



PART



PART the SECOND.



CHAP. I.

Of STRAINS in VARIOUS PARTS.

ALL Strains in whatsoever Part are a Relaxation of the Muscles, and proceed from either Slips, or Blows, or from Overhard-Riding. The Cure consists in the Application of such Things, as will cool the Part, brace up the Relaxed Vessels, and dissolve whatever Coagulation of the Blood and Juices may happen to be attendant on the Malady. In order to this, in the first place, the Part Affected must be well fomented with
hot

hot Vinegar, or Verjuice, or the Lees of Wine: after which, should the Disorder be in the Leg, or the Pastern, or Coffin-joint, recourse must be had to the following Pultice, viz.

Take a Quart of the best old Verjuice, or Vinegar. Put in it an Ounce of Salt-Petre, and two Handfuls of Curriers Shavings, and boil them till they acquire the Consistence of a Pultice; which must be applied hot, and renewed twice a day till the Swelling is abated. Let the Bandage be broad Lint, and the Leg bound up a good way with it, as Bandages in all Strains are of eminent Service. After an Abatement of the Swelling, a Cold Charge is to be laid on of Armenian Bole, Vinegar, and the Whites of Eggs. In all Strains a good deal of Rest is necessary, which will sometimes alone effect a Cure. Should the above Pultice be not of Efficacy sufficient to remove the Coagulated Matter lodged on the
Part,

Part, the Ointment must be made use of I have directed for the Shoulder, which I have experienced of great Efficacy on these Occasions.

Should the Strain be very violent, and the Horse in Danger of becoming incurable, it will be requisite to Fire him, and apply a Blister; and after that to turn him out to Grass for six Months. Should the Lameness be in the Coffin-joint, it will be proper to let the Foot be stopped up with Soft-Soap, Tar, and Hogs-dung with a little Deer's Sewet in it, the Inside of the Foot being first pared thin in order to give the Medicine the greater Liberty of Acting. When the Lameness is in the Shoulder, after Bleeding, let Use be made of some of the following Ointment, viz.

Take Oil of Turpentine, Linseed-Oil, and Oil of Camomile, of each two Ounces, five Ounces of Nerve-Ointment, Ointment of Marsh-Mallows and Deer's Sewet,

Sewet, of each two Ounces, Oil of St. John's-wort, and Oil of Thyme, of each an Ounce. Melt These all well together, and when almost cold add to them an Ounce of Sublimate in fine Powder.

A Portion of this Ointment is to be rubbed in well upon the Part Affected with the Hand covered with a Bladder : and, to make it penetrate the better, it may be assisted with a hot Iron. Along with proper Rest it will be of singular Efficacy. When the Strain is to a great Degree, or any Swelling attending the Shoulder, it will be ever advisable to put a Rowel in under the Breast. Strains in the Stifle or Wherl-bone are to be Treated with this Ointment in the same Manner ; with this Difference only, that, when the Strain in the Wherl-bone is violent, we are obliged to Fire very deep. I shall here exhibit the Form of a Blistering Ointment, that I have always found to answer my Purpose better than any other, which is as follows, viz.

Take

Take an Ounce of Train-Oil, three Ounces of Nerve-Ointment, fresh Butter and Tar, of each two Ounces, an Ounce and a Half of Spanish Flies powdered, and Half an Ounce of Euphorbium. Make These with some Bees-wax into an Ointment. Where any hard Excrecence wants to be dissolved, an Ounce of Sublimate is to be added to it.

The following Charge, as it is of known Benefit on Occasions where there is a Demand for such Remedies, I shall also make public, viz.

Take Galbanum, Mastich, and Tacamahac, of each an Ounce, four Ounces of Burgundy-Pitch, and Half an Ounce of Tar. Make These into a Plaster.

I shall now set down two Mixtures, of Service in Dispersing any Swelling occasioned
by

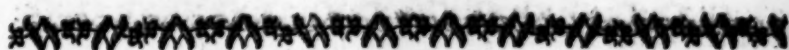
by Blows, when Restringtons have failed. The First consists of Half a Pound of Hard-Soap, and an equal Weight of Salt-petre, boiled in five Quarts of Water to the Consumption of one Quart.

The Part is to be well fomented with This made hot twice a day. A Bandage in the mean while, as was hinted before, will be of Assistance.

The other Mixture is composed of equal Quantities of Venice Turpentine, Soft-Soap, and Hog's-lard, melted thoroughly together, and to be used, by way of Fomentation, hot.

Should the Swelling be large and attended with a great Heat, Bleeding would be advisable, and a Dose or two of the Diuretic Balls directed for the Grease, which I have always found of the greatest Benefit, in this Case, of any Internal Medicines. Should the Swelling not disperse by this Manner of Treatment, the best Expedient will be to open it, and

and take out the Grumous Matter, and after that to dress the Part with the Tobacco Ointment. Fomentations, made of Wormwood, Camomile-Flowers, and Elder-Flowers, of each a Handful or two, are sometimes very properly used in order either to disperse a Swelling, or to help to bring it to a Suppuration. It is also sometimes of Service, when the Swelling is large, to put in a Rowel, by that Means to promote a Discharge of the Collected Matter.



CHAP. II.

Of WIND-GALLS.

THESE are obvious to Every one, and of course want no Description. As to their Treatment, in the first place it will be necessary to make use of Restringtons, as were directed for Strains. But, should These turn out inefficacious, they must be Opened, to
let

let out the Glutenous Matter, and drest with the following Mixture, viz.

Take an equal Quantity of Pitch, Rosin, Tar, and Bees-wax melted well together.

Let This be applied warm, and the Part covered with Flax. Should it not succeed, Firing and a Strong Charge will effect a Cure.



C H A P. III.

Of BLOOD-SPAVINS, *and* BOG-SPAVINS.

A Blood-Spavin is Nothing but a Dilatation of the Vein, and the Method, generally made use of for Curing it, is by tying the Vein up above and below, and by Blistering; though I should always advise Firing. A Bog-Spavin is a Fullness of the hollow

hollow Part of the Hock, and proceeds from Strains and Hard-Riding in the same Manner as Windgalls do. The Relief of them depends on an Opening made in them to let out the Coagulated Matter, and, after that, Firing, and the Application of the above-specified Strong Charge.

As to Mallenders and Sallenders, These are Creeks in the Bend of the Knee that discharge a sharp indigested Matter, which is frequently the Cause of Lameness. They are cured by Washing them thoroughly with Chamber-Lie, and an Application of some of the Ointment recommended in the Appendix for the Joint-Oil.

C H A P. IV.

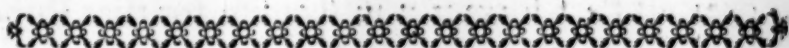
*Of SPLENTS, CURBS, BONE-SPAVINS, and
RING-BONES.*

IN regard of Splents, I should not advise any thing to be done to them unless they occasion a Lameness. In that Case, let the Hair be clipt off, and, after Beating them with a Blood-stick, let some of the Mixture be rubbed in well, mentioned in the Appendix for Splents.

Bone-Spavins and Ring-Bones require Firing and Blistering immediately, as no Astringents in nature can here be of the least Service. Nor should I advise any of the Strong Caustics, which are too often used, as they must injure the Joint and the Parts contiguous to it, and render the Horse lamer than he was before, which I have been too much an Eye-witness of. Curbs are remedied by the same Method of Treatment as Splents.

But

But should That not succeed, Recourse must
be had to Firing.



C H A P. V.

Of W O U N D S.

IN regard of the Management necessary for
Wounds, I thought I could not do better
than follow the Method recommended by
that judicious Practitioner in Surgery, Mr.
BARTLET: who very justly observes, that
the Difficulty of Healing some Kinds of Sores
arises frequently from the unskilful Manner
of Dressing them. It may be necessary then
to observe here once for all, that the Cures
of most Sores are effected by the Simplest
Methods; and that it is often of much more
Consequence to know how to dress a Sore,
than what to dress it with; and in this con-
sists the chief Art of this Branch of Surgery.
For the most Eminent in that Profession have

long since discovered, that Variety of Ointments are unnecessary in the Cure of most Wounds and Sores, and have discarded the greatest Part formerly in Repute for that Purpose ; repeated Observations having taught them, that, after the Digestion, Nature is generally disposed to heal up the Wound fast enough herself ; and that the Surgeon's chief Care is to prevent a Luxuriancy of Proud Flesh, which all Ointments, wherein Oil or Lard enters, are but too prone to encourage, as they keep the Fibres too Lax and Supple, and which Dry Lint alone early applied as easily prevents by its absorbing Quality, and light Compression on the Sprouting Fibres. Thus, if a hollow Wound, or Sore, is crammed with Tents, or the Dressings are applied too hard, the tender Shoots of Flesh from the Bottom are prevented from pushing up, and the Sides of the Sore in time from this Distension may grow horney and turn Fistulous. Nor has the Matter by this Method a free Discharge. On the other hand, if Sores of any Depth are dressed superficially, the
External

External Parts being more disposed to heal and come together, than the Internal, they will fall into contact, or heal, too soon : and the Sore not filling up properly from the Bottom will break out afresh. Now, except this due Medium is observed or obtained in the Dressing, no hollow Sore can heal up properly.

When the Body is in a sound State of Health, very simple Methods will effect a Cure ; and, when otherwise, the most pompous Medicines will not avail, till the Blood is rectified by proper Internal Remedies, specified in the Treatment of Surfeits, and the Grease. The same Conduct is to be observed in regard of the Poll-Evil and Fistulas.

In all fresh Wounds, made by Cutting Instruments, there is Nothing more required, than the Bringing the Lips of the Wound into Contact by Suture, or Bandage ; provided the Part will allow of it. But in Wounds of the Hips, or other prominent Parts, and across some of the Large Muscles, the Stitches

are apt to burſt on the Horſe's Lying down and Riſing up. In ſuch Caſes the Lips ſhould not be brought cloſe together. One Stitch is ſufficient for a Wound two Inches long : but, in large Wounds, they ſhould be at the Diſtance of an Inch or more. And, if the Wound be deep in the Muſcles, care ſhould be taken to paſs the Needles proportionably deep ; otherwiſe, the Wound will not unite properly from the Bottom. Should the Wound Bleed much, from an Artery divided, the firſt ſtep ſhould be to Secure that, by paſſing a crooked Needle underneath, and tying it up with a waxed Thread. If the Artery cannot be got at this way, an Application muſt be made of ſome of the Powder, or Duſt, of the Puff-Balls. And let it be once for all obſerved, that This is as good a Styptic, if not better, than any that can be made uſe of. But, ſhould That not be at hand, let a ſtrong Solution of Blue Vitriol, or Oil of Vitriol, be ſubſtituted in its room, care being always taken to apply the Medicine cloſe to the Mouth of the Veſſel, and to keep it there, till an Eſcar is formed ; otherwiſe
there

there will be a fresh Bleeding. After this, the Lips of the Wound being brought together by the Needle or a Bandage, there needs only a Covering with Rags dipped in Brandy, or a Pledget of Tow dipped in the Friar's-Balsam set forth in the APPENDIX.

I cannot in this place omit the Compositions of Two very efficacious Ointments in regard of Wounds. The One is as follows, viz.

Take Venice Turpentine and Bees-Wax, of each Half a Pound, a Quarter of a Pound of Honey, Half a Pound of Train-Oil, and a Quarter of a Pound of Yellow Rosin. Melt These together, and, when the Mixture is almost cold, add to it two Ounces of Verdigrease in fine Powder, and keep stirring it, to prevent it from falling to the Bottom.

This is the ordinary Green Ointment, and will cure any Common Wound; and, should there at any time be an Occasion to make

use of Something stronger in order to consume any Proud Flesh that may arise, it will be requisite only to mix a little Red Precipitate with it, or to touch the Part with Blue Vitriol.

The other, which is a Tobacco Ointment, is prepared in the Manner following, viz.

Take Half a Pound of Leaf-Tobacco, and boil it in a Quart of Red Wine to a Pint. Then strain off the Liquor, and add to it Half a Pound of Tobacco finely powdered, a Pound of Hogs-lard, a Quarter of a Pound of Rosin, four Ounces of Bees-Wax, and two Ounces of the Roots of Round-Birthwort in Powder. Make these Ingredients into an Ointment.

This is not only drying and detergent, but, from the Narcotic Quality of the Tobacco, soothes the Parts, and by that Means prevents those Irritations which are generally attendant on Wounds and Tumours. As for
Wounds

Wounds in the Legs, Tendons, or Joints, These must be Dressed with Balsamic Applications without any Mixture of what is of a Greasy Nature. The following will be serviceable on these Occasions, viz.

Take Venice Turpentine dissolved with the Yolk of an Egg, and Honey, of each an equal Quantity, a little Tincture of Myrrh, and make a Mixture.

But, where these Ingredients are not at hand, let some Nettles and Salt, mashed well together, be bound on the Part.

Wounds attended with a great Heat and Swelling should be plied with the Fomentation already mentioned, or, in lieu of it, with a Pultice of Beer and Bran, or Oatmeal. These warm Applications will very much assist towards thinning the Juices stagnating in the Part, and fitting them for Transpiration, and will help to promote a kind Digestion of the Wound. Wounds from Thorns
are

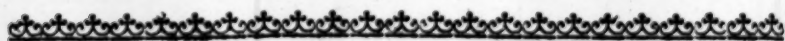
are to be Treated in the same Manner ; with this Difference only, that, in case the Thorn be fixed, it will be requisite to apply some Soft-Soap and Chalk mixed together, in order to draw it out. Should the Thigh be wounded with a Hedge-stake or any other Instrument, it is to be first Probed, and then some Drops conveyed into it of the Incomparable Balsam, hereafter mentioned. I have frequently known a Candle thrust up upon this Occasion, and the Orifice of the Wound stitched up, to prevent the Candle from falling out, and to hinder the Entrance of the Air. This Candle was kept in some Days, till there appeared a laudable Matter, and then the Stitches were cut open, and the Wound healed of itself without any farther Assistance. Should the Wound happen in the Belly, the Intestines are to be examined ; and, in case These be penetrated, they must be sewed up immediately : though, in reality, a Circumstance of this Nature scarce ever admits of a Cure. As for Cutaneous Incidents, one has Nothing more to do in respect of them, than to stitch up the Skin, and dress it with Honey
of

of Roses, or the Liniment recommended for Wounds in the Joints. In Gun-shot Wounds, where the Ball has not penetrated too deep, it is to be extracted, if possible, together with whatever extraneous Bodies may have passed in a long with it, and the Wound dressed with the Tobacco Ointment. The Entrance of these Wounds often requires to be enlarged, and a depending Orifice should always be procured, if practicable. Should the Wound not digest kindly, the Pultice is to be applied to it and the Fomentation directed for Scalds and Burns from Gunpowder. When the Skin remains intire, let the Part be covered with the Renet-bag of a Calf, after it has laid in Salt for some time, which will absolutely cure it. Should This not be at hand, let some Bruised Onions be applied, or the Part fomented with Spirits of Wine and Camphire. But if the Skin be broke, let it be Dressed with the following Ointment, viz.

Take Linseed-Oil, Red Lead, and Bees-
wax, of each Half a Pound, and boil
them

them a long time over a slow Fire, till they are perfectly incorporated.

In case a Fever comes on through any External Accidents, it must be Treated as other Fevers according to the Urgency of the Symptoms.



C H A P. VI.

Of ULCERS.

ULCERS proceed either from a depraved State of the Blood and Juices, or from too long a Confinement of the Matter incident to a Tumour or Wound, from whence it acquires a Corroding Quality, which must necessarily prove destructive to the contiguous Parts. These Ulcers sometimes run in long Pipes, and form a Fistula, which generally arises from too great a Pressure of the Saddle on the Withers. This Accident is easily remedied in the Beginning, before

before any Matter is formed, by Bathing the Part once a day with some Black Soap, Spirits of Wine, and old Chamber-Lie mixt well together, and applied scalding hot; or with a Pultice of Cows-dung and Cows-pifs boiled together, and laid on hot. But should there be a Collection of Matter, the Tumour must be Opened; and, in case any Callosities occur or Pipes, the unsound Flesh must be pared away with the Knife, Care at the same time being taken not to cut across any of the large Muscles. Should the Bone be found by Probing to be carious or rotten, all the loose Flesh in that Case is to be cut away, and the Bone by paring it cleared of its Rottenness.

The Poll-Evil requires the same Treatment as a Fistula, the Intention of Cure in respect of all Ulcers being to destroy the Callosities, and to bring on a good Digestion of the Sore. When This is done, Nature demands no farther Assistances to perform the rest. The Dressing I have all along made use

use of on these Occasions, as I ever found it of singular Efficacy, is the following, viz.

Take Train-Oil and Oil of Turpentine, of each a Pint, and two Ounces of Oil of Vitriol. To This add an Ounce of Verdigrease in fine Powder, and Half an Ounce or an Ounce of Sublimate. Mix all well together, then pour in some of this Mixture to the Part, scalding hot; putting a little Flax on it, and over the Flax a Sticking Plaster, to confine the Dressing till there be an Appearance of a laudable Digestion. After this, when the Place has been washed now and then with a strong Solution of Blue Vitriol in Water, it may be Dressed with the Tobacco Ointment.

Sometimes in a Fistula the Pipes descend too low to admit of their being Opened; as they would not Heal without a great Length of Time and much Difficulty. In such a Case, let a long Needle be procured of frequent

quent Ufe in Surgery, which is to be paffed through the Bottom of the Part Affected, to make a depending Orifice, in order to give Liberty for the Matter to difcharge itfelf. This muft be kept open by paffing a Cord through in the Nature of a Hair-Row-el.

The Common Practice of Farriers in the Cure of Fiftulas is to make a Hole or two in the Contufion, and to put in fome Sublimate, Arfenic, or a Cauftic of that Kind. But this Management is not only very tedious, but attended likewise with great Uncertainty and Pain.

Should any of thefe Contufions fucceed a Fever, or any other Diftemper, by way of Crifis, in order to Nature's getting rid of what Matter may overload and opprefs her, the Swelling in this Cafe is to be encouraged, and warm Fomentations applied to it and Pultices, to bring it to a Suppuration: and, when This is done, it muft be Opened the whole Extent of it, and be Dreffed according

ing to the Quality of the Matter. At the same time an eye is to be had to the Condition the Blood may be in, which is one very important Article.

As for a Bog-Spavin, This is a Fullness of the hollow Part of the Hock, and proceeds from Strains and Hard-Riding in the same Manner as Windgalls do. In order to its Cure, an Opening must be made in it, to let out the Glutenous Matter it contains; after which it is to be Fired, and the Strong Charge applied to it.

C H A P. VII.

Of the DISEASES incident to the FEET.

I Don't look upon it to be at all necessary to give a Detail of all the Diseases that are wont to affect the Feet of Horses; as several of them require the same Method of Treatment. I shall therefore only mention a few
of

of the Principal Ones, and shall begin with Sand-Cracks. These Sand-Cracks are occasioned either by Treads, or Blows, and are a little Clift on the Outside of the Hoof. If they run in a strait Line downwards, and penetrate through the Bony Part of the Hoof, the Cure of them is often attended with some Difficulty: and, when they pass through the Ligaments that unite the Hoof with the Coronet, they are apt to breed a Quittor, or false Quarter, which is very dangerous. But, when the Crack only penetrates through the Hoof, without any Matter being formed underneath, it admits of an easy Cure, which consists only in Cutting the Edges of the Crack thin, that the hard Part may not press on the tender one. After that, let it be Dressed with the Tincture of Myrrh, and be applied to it some of the following Mixture, kept bound on with a Garter very tight, viz.

Take some Deer's Sewet, Tar, Venice Turpentine, and Bees-wax, and blend them well together, and make an Ointment.

Where

Where there is a Necessity for Travelling, this Method must be accompanied with a Bar-Shoe, which will effectually secure the Success of it, even were it a Journey of a thousand Miles through the worst of Roads. But, should the Crack be very deep, and Matter formed in the Part, it will be absolutely necessary to Fire it, and to apply a Strong Charge, and after that to turn the Horse out to Grass for Five or Six Months.

A Quittor is an Ulcer formed between the Hair and the Hoof, and usually on the Inside Quarter. It frequently arises from Treads and Bruises, and sometimes from Gravel; which, by working its way upwards, lodges about the Coronet. If it be only superficial, it may be Cured by the above Ointment mixt with some Red Precipitate. But should there be Matter formed under the Hoof, Part of the Hoof must be carefully pared away in order to come at the Bottom, and all the Fungous Flesh cut out. And, should the Bone be carious,
it

it is to be scraped clean, and the Ulcer dressed with the same Medicines as were directed for the Canker. When there is a Necessity for taking the Quarter off, it then becomes a false Quarter, which scarce ever admits of a Remedy.



C H A P. VIII.

*Of WOUNDS in the FEET from NAILS, or
any other ACCIDENT.*

ACCIDENTS of this Sort are very common, and sometimes, from want of Early Care, prove of bad Consequence. For the Parts, being naturally tender, are very susceptible of Inflammations. And, when Matter is once formed, if a free Discharge is not procured, the Bone, which is spongy, soon becomes Affected, and the whole Part is then in Danger. The Foot on this Occasion is to be carefully examined immediately.

Q

Should

Should a Nail, or any other Extraneous Body, be lodged in the Foot, the first Thing to be done is to extract that Body. After which the Wound is to be thoroughly washed with Oil of Turpentine. Then must be poured into it some Turpentine, Tar, and a little Pitch melted well together ; and the Foot stuffed up with Bran and Hog's-lard. In order to remove the Inflammation, the Cold Charge of Armenian Bole, Vinegar, and the Whites of Eggs is to be laid all round the Hoof and Coronet. Should the Foot not be restored by this Method, one may suspect, that Something is left behind. In this Case the Wound must be laid open to the Bottom, and the Ulcer Dressed with Tincture of Myrrh, in the first place, and afterwards with some Detergent Ointment.

In Cuts of the Feet from what Cause soever, let them be immediately washed with a little Brandy, or any other Spirituous Liquor ; or, in defect of that, let some Nettles

ties and Salt stamp't well together be bound on the Part, which will have a very good Effect.

As for Soft and Pumiced Feet, These must be kept as dry as possible, which is all that can be done in regard of them. For when Nature has given a Horse a soft Foot, it is not in the Power of Art to make it otherwise without Lameing him. Hard, brittle, Hoofs, are to kept stuffed with Cows and Hogs Dung mixed together in order to preserve them moist, and to be greased with the following Ointment, viz.

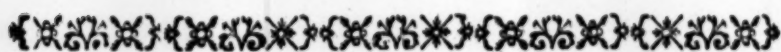
Take six Pounds of Horse-grease or Nerve-Oil, Bees-wax and Venice Turpentine, of each two Pounds, Train-Oil and Tar, of each a Pound. Melt these well together, and keep stirring them till they grow cold.

Bruised Feet are to be stuffed with Linseed, Soft-Soap, and Chamber-Lie boiled well together, and stiffened with Hogs-dung;

Q. 2

which

which is the best Method that can be used in regard of them.



C H A P. IX.

*Of the RUNNING-THRUSH, CANKER, and
Loss of Hoof.*

HORSES are sometimes ever subjected to a Running-Thrush, and that without any ill Consequence. The only Care necessary on this Occasion is to keep the Feet clean washed out. Should, indeed, the Matter become so corrosive, as to make the Thrush fall off and breed an Impostume, in this Case the Impostume is to be opened, and the Sore washed out with old Chamber-Lie, and sometimes with a strong Solution of Vitriol in Water. At the same time it will be proper to Bleed, and give a Dose or two of the Diuretic Balls prescribed for the Grease, in order to guard against any ill Effects that may arise from putting a stop to these Discharges.

A Canker in the Foot proceeds for the most part from Thrushes when they are become putrefied. Though, in reality, whatever is of a vitiating Quality in regard of the Blood and Juices may produce this Disorder. A Canker is known by the Corrosiveness of the Matter and its Consuming the Foot. In order to its Cure, all the Fungous Flesh must in the first place be cut away with a Knife, and after that Pledgets of Tow are to be applied dipt in the following Ointment, viz.

Take a Pound of Honey, an Ounce of Verdigrease finely powdered, Half an Ounce of Double Strong Spirit of Nitre, and two Drams of Sublimate. Mix These well together.

The Pledgets are to be wedged in as tight as possible, to prevent the springing up of any future Fungous Flesh : and, indeed, Half the Cure consists in Dressing the Part properly. Should the Horse be full of Flesh,

it will not be amiss to administer a Dose or two of the Diuretic Balls.

C H A P. X.

Of SHOEING.

MONS. LA FOSSE has established this Article on so solid a Foundation, that it is somewhat surprizing to me, that the Method he recommends of Shoeing is not become an universal Practice. But O Stupidity! Stupidity! when Thou ha'st once usurped Dominion over the Skull of Man, how hard a Matter it is to dethrone thee! Hence occur such a number of tender-footed, narrow-heeled, and corn-footed Horses, the Consequence of paring away so much of the Foot as is daily done, and of course robbing the Horse of what he was furnished with by Nature for his Support and Defence.

Monf.

Monf. LA FOSSE proves in the first place, that the Weight of the Horse is neither intirely upon the Toe nor the Heel, but betwixt both ; so that a long Shoe can be of no Service, but, on the contrary, must turn out very detrimental. For, first, it is less solid ; secondly, the Horse's Heels coming to sink upon those of the Shoe, the longer the Lever, the greater will be the Drag upon the Nails near the Toe ; which will render the Shoe always more liable to be pulled off : especially on a Horse's over-reaching, or travelling in a heavy, clayey, Country, where it must take too much Hold from being so long. Now, were the Shoe only the Length of the Foot, this Accident would be prevented. Again, a Shoe, when the Heels of it come betwixt the Pavement, cannot well fail of being wrenched off : and the longer it is, and the more it covers the Foot, the more subjected will the Horse be to trip, hobble, and fall, particularly if he goes upon a Pavement ; because the Surface being formed of

round Parts, and the Shoe not set on flat, but being of a large uniform hard Face, he can scarce have above two or three Points of Support. What an Absurdity is it then to imagine, that strong Shoe-heels are an Ease to the weak Heels and Fetlocks of Horses, as if the Body of the Shoe were flexible enough to yield to the Horse's Heel. From this contradictory Notion, the Shoe-heel is raised, and a vacant Space left between that and the Horse's Heel : whereas it is the Hoof, which by its Flexibility yields to the Shoe-heel, so that the thicker the Shoe-heel is, the more subject must that of the Horse be to meet it. Hence, instead of being eased, the Horse's Heels become more compressed, inasmuch as they have always the same Point of Support.

In respect to the ill Consequence of paring too much of the Heels and Foot away, it is to be remembered, that the Horny Part of the Sole and Hoof receives its Moisture and Nourishment from the Fleishy Sole and its Connection with it ; that its juicy Parts con-

sist

first in its Thickness ; and that it hardens and receives less Nourishment in proportion as it is thinned. Hence it is, that we daily see so many Horses not only become Wire-heeled, but absolutely affected with a downright Lameness. Again the Air, when the Hoof is in this thin State, penetrates and dries it to such a degree, that, when a Horse stands dry, in case of any Neglect in regard of moistening his Feet, they contract and compress the Fleishy Sole in such a Manner as to lame him. But what Danger is a Horse threatened with, when his Sole is almost gone through being pared too close ? Should he happen to tread upon Stumps, Pieces of Bottles, or Nails, or any sharp Stones, they will immediately penetrate to the Fleish underneath, and produce, perhaps, not only Corns, but an incurable Lameness. For a farther Satisfaction in respect of this Matter, I refer the Reader to the Treatise of *Monf. LA FOSSE*.

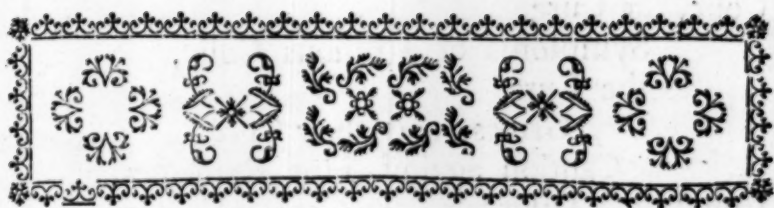
One Thing is to be earnestly wished in regard of Shoeing Horses, which is, that,
in-

instead of making the Foot fit the Shoe, Care were taken to fit the Shoe to the Foot; and to order it so, that the Shoe press equally on all Sides. The Shoe should likewise be laid a little flatter to the Foot, without all that Hollow, which only serves to form a Receptacle for Gravel, and small Stones, on purpose to lame the Horse, that is into the bargain, by this injudicious Conduct, deprived of Half the Support he would otherwise have. Neither ought the Frog or Sole to be pared, it being sufficient only to take down the Edge of the Hoof in case it be thought too long.

I shall conclude with giving the following Hint, viz. As in Travelling in Summer-time upon hot Sands, or in hard dry Roads, Horses Feet are apt to contract a Heat and Dryness, creating great Pain; when This happens, let a little Pat of Fresh Butter be applied to the Sole, and the Feet kept stuffed up with the Horse's own Dung.

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A N

A P P E N D I X:

Wherein are set forth

The Nature, Virtues, and respective
Properties of SIMPLES that enter
MEDICINAL Compositions concern-
ing FARRIERY.

THOUGH there might be no
absolute Necessity for annexing
the subsequent APPENDIX to
the Preceding Part of this Work,
yet, as I concluded it would be satisfactory to
my Readers to be apprised of the Qualities of
the Materials made use of in the Cure of
Horses, I was determined not to spare myself
that Trouble. Accordingly I here present
them with a Narrative of the Faculties of these
Ingredients, and that in as concise a Manner
as possible. I will begin with a Detail of the
ROOTS.

Of ROOTS.

ANGELICA. The chief Virtue of this consists in its being a good Carminative.

Birthwort. Of this there are two Sorts, the Long and the Round, each of them being of the same Efficacy. They have the Character of resisting Poison and Malignity, and make a Part of the Composition of the Diapente. They are very detergent and healing, and for that Reason are made use of in Ointments, and drawn off in Tinctures with other Ingredients, in order to cleanse Wounds and Ulcers.

Briony. This is of a very Opening and Cleansing Nature, a great Uterine Detergent, and very Penetrating; and therefore of Service in all Grumous Collections of Matter, and Coagulations of the Blood, or Juices.

Carrots. These are either yellow, red, or white, the last of which Kind are not so useful as those of the other two. These are very beneficial in a dry, husky, Cough, and in Asthmatical Cases; and will sometimes

times prevent a Broken-Wind, when every thing besides would turn out intirely ineffectual. I observed, when I was in HOLLAND and in FLANDERS, that it was very rare to meet with a Broken-Winded Horse; which I am apt to think is owing in a great measure to those Horses feeding on Carrots, which they do very plentifully. Carrots are certainly very attenuating, and diuretic. They may be given once or twice a day cut into Slices.

Comfrey. The Leaves, Flowers, and Root of this Plant are used, and have nearly the same Quality in them as Marshmallows, being only of a little more mucilaginous Substance.

Dock, Sharp-pointed. This is a very powerful Detergent, and an excellent Anti-Scorbutic; and on that account is beneficial in the Jaundice, and all Foulnesses of the Blood, the natural Source of Obstructions. The Juice of it likewise, made up into an Ointment along with proper Ingredients to give it Consistence, will be serviceable as an External Application in regard of foul Ulcers and Sores.

Elecampane. The Root of this Plant is Stomachic, Aperient, and Diuretic, and Excellent in all Disorders of the Lungs. For it not only attenuates and deterges, but heals any Ulcers that may be forming in those Organs.

Galangal-Root. There are two Parts of this Root, one as small as one's little Finger, hard, reddish, of an irregular Shape, and of a very acrid, biting, Taste; the other larger, and spongy. The small Part, which far exceeds the other in Virtue, is a noble Stomachic and Carminative, and therefore is very properly administered in order to expell Wind, and to restore a Lost Appetite.

Garlick. This is very Opening and Discussive, and good in all Obstructions of the Lungs. It is likewise Stomachic, and a Destroyer of Worms; and, applied outwardly in Pultices, will go a good way towards Discussing Obstinate Swellings.

Gentian. This is a celebrated Root, and stands at the Head of the Stomachic Class. It is greatly Aperient and Discutient, a strong Antidote against several Kinds of Poisons,

Poisons, as it wonderfully promotes both sensible and insensible Perspiration. It is also a great Destroyer of Worms, and is very good to make a Tent of to open a Passage in Ulcers, where an Instrument cannot be used with Safety.

Ginger. This has the Qualities of the Galangal-Root, but in a less Degree.

Hellebore, Black and White. These are pretty much of the same Nature, being seldom or never given inwardly being too strong: but they may very advantageously be used outwardly, by making a strong Decoction of them to wash foul Ulcers or Sores with.

Horse-Radish. This is very opening and cleansing, and good to attenuate the viscous Humours productive of Obstructions in the small Vessels. At the same time it strengthens the Nerves, and rouses the Spirits when they are too sluggish and unactive; and therefore is of Service in Dropsies, and the Yellows, and other Chronical Distempers.

Jalap. This is an excellent Purge, though seldom

seldom given alone. As it is apt to gripe, it is generally accompanied with what is endowed with a Correcting Quality.

Lillies. The Roots of the White are only used, and those in emollient, softening, Pultices. They are best when fresh taken out of the Ground.

Liquorice. This is too well known to stand in need of a Description. It is of admirable Service in all Disorders of the Breast, either in respect of its Juice, or its Substance powdered and made up into Balls with Something to give it a proper Consistence, of the same Intention. I would advise those, who have occasion to make use of it, to powder it themselves; it being no uncommon thing for Persons, who buy it in Powder in the Shops, to find three Parts in four of their Purchase powdered Pease. An immortalising Instance of an unparalelled Integrity!

Madder. The Root of this is balsamic and detergent, and at the same time a very good Aperient, which Property renders it beneficial in the Yellows, and a Diabetes, or
what

what is vulgarly and improperly termed the Go-Piss, for which I have recommended it.

Marsh-Mallows, Common Mallows, and Mercury. I mention these together, as they have in a manner the same Properties, being each of them Emollient, Relaxing, and Diuretic. Hence are they serviceable in Irritations in the Bowels occasioned by Heat, and particularly useful in Stranguries. They will also help to ripen any Swelling outwardly by way of Fomentation or Pultice.

Onions. These are very pungent, and of a volatile Nature, though not so strong as Garlick. They are effectual in cleansing the Urinary Passages from Slime and Filth, and are said to be of Service in Disorders of the Lungs, though seldom given for that Purpose as Garlick is much preferable. But neither These nor Garlick must be advised, where there is the least Inflammation, because by their Heat they would increase it. Onions are also good outwardly in Pultices to ripen or discuss Swellings, and sometimes of Service to rub up the Sheath when a Horse cannot stale, which
Incon-

Inconveniency they are qualified for remedying by their stimulating Faculty.

Piony. The Root of the Male Piony is chiefly used, and is good in the Staggers, and all Convulsive Disorders, in a Decoction along with other Ingredients of the like Nature.

Rhubarb. In a lax, weak, Habit of Body, in an enfeebled State particularly of the Stomach and Intestines, Nothing can be of equal Service to the Astringency of this Root. It is beneficial likewise in the Yellows, and Disorders of the Kidneys.

Monks-Rhubarb. This grows in several Parts of ENGLAND, and has a Resemblance with the other, but is less Purgative. Its principal Virtue consists in Opening Obstructions in the Liver.

Squills, or Sea-Onions. These are very detergent and cleansing, and have a peculiar Faculty, when infused in Vinegar, of scouring the Vessels of the Lungs, and freeing them from the Phlegmatic Matter so productive of Hard-Breathing.

Tormentil.

Tormentil. The Root of this is a Powerful Astringent, and on that account of singular Benefit in all Fluxes.

Turbith. This is of a very harsh Nature, and therefore the Reader ought to be cautioned against using it.

Turmeric. Of this there are two Sorts, the Round and the Long; but the Long is generally used in Practice. It is greatly attenuating and opening, and almost as celebrated a Specific in the Yellows, as the BARK is in Agues.

Valerian. The Wild Valerian-Root is warm, aromatic, and attenuating to a great degree; and therefore highly serviceable in the Staggers, and all Disorders of the Nerves. It is best given in Decoction along with other Ingredients of the same Class.

Virginia-Snake-weed, and Contrayerva. I join both these together, as they answer the same Intention of Cure. They are recommended in Malignant Fevers, where the Pulse is exceedingly low and depressed, and the Blood so viscid, as to be scarce able
to

to carry on the Circulation. Should the Horse be very restless, in this Case it would not be amiss to add a little of the Anodyne Balsam, which will sometimes do wonders. These may be given in Powder made up into a Ball with Honey, or else by way of Decoction.

Zedoary. This corresponds pretty closely with the Nature of Galangal, and is therefore used in order to answer the same Intention.

Of HERBS and LEAVES.

Agrimony is greatly attenuating and detergent, and consequently beneficial in the Yellows, and Obstructions of the Liver.

Angelica. Both the Root and the Leaves of this Plant are Cordial, Carminative, and Diuretic, and chiefly appropriated to Colicky Disorders.

Asarabacca. This is only used as a Stimulant up the Nostrils to assist in Unloading the Vessels of the Head.

Arse-smart. This grows in Watery Places,
and

and is in Flower in July and August. It is endued with attenuating and de-obstruent Properties.

Brooklime, Buckbean, Dandelion, Fumitory, Groundfell, Horfe-mint, Liverwort, Mugworth, Pellitory of the Wall, Scurvygrafs, Speedwell or Pauls-Betony, Succory, and Vervain. I have ranked all these together, as they partake of the same Qualities. They are detergent, attenuating, and diuretic, and therefore of Service in the Jaundice, Farcy, and whatever Obstructions in the Viscera, and all Breakings out on the Body, and even foul Ulcers and obstinate Sores.

Celandine. This is efficacious in regard of the same Diseases as the former. And in the Farcy there is not, according to my Experience, a more powerful Remedy. The Juice of it effectually takes off Specks and Films from the Eyes.

Centaury. The Lesser is generally made use of. It is an excellent Stomachic, and serviceable in all Malignant Distempers.

Camomile.

Camomile. The Flowers of this Plant are principally in request. They are a good Carminative, and therefore of Benefit in Colicky Complaints.

Fennel. This is very penetrating, and adapted to the Removal of Colicks, and Disorders arising from Crudities. It is also Diuretic, and a great Cleanser of the Kidneys, and Uterine Vessels.

Firr. The green Tops of this Vegetable are deterfive, and attenuating: and a Decoction of them will open all manner of Obstructions formed either in the Bowels, Liver, or Kidneys. As they are besides mucilaginous in their Nature, and of course pass through the Vessels without any material Irritation, I would prefer them to Turpentine in Cases where that Drug is indicated.

Ground-Ivy, Hyssop, Horehound, St John's-wort, Maiden-hair, Scabious, Jews-Ears, and Coltsfoot. These are all balsamic, and vulnerary, and therefore good in Disorders of the Lungs; Inward Bruises, Wounds, and Ulcers,

Hounds-

Hounds-tongue. This thickens the Juices, and is serviceable in Catarrhs, and sharp Defluxions, and in Fluxes, and Hæmorrhages.

Houfeleek. This is cooling and drying, and, worked up into an Ointment with Cream of Tartar, will be very properly applied to the Heels of Horses affected with hot, sharp, Ouzings. Its Leaves likewise, reduced to a Pultice with Barley-Meal and Vinegar, will be serviceable on the same Occasion.

Marjoram. This Plant is a very great Drier, and good in all Defluxions. It is besides esteemed as an Antidote against Poisons, and looked upon as of Efficacy in Malignant and Epidemical Distempers. It is best taken when fresh-dried, inasmuch as all Aromatics soon lose their Virtues.

Mint. This is deemed a great Strengthenet of the Stomach, and therefore of Service in respect of a Lost Appetite.

Mistletoe. This is an Excrecence formed on the

the Trunks and Branches of several Trees. That of the Oak is the most celebrated; though This, in reality, occurs but very rarely. It is certainly of Benefit in Convulsive Disorders, and consequently adapted to the Relief of the Staggers, for which it is recommended.

Nettles. Nettles are remarkable for their Faculty of Stopping Hæmorrhages, and for the Check in particular they are wont to give to Bloody Urine. Pounded likewise in a Mortar with Salt, and applied to a Part externally troubled with a Discharge of Blood, they will put a stop to it. They are also said to be of Efficacy in Preventing the bad Effects of a Horse's having eaten Hemlock, or Henbane. For my part, I aver, I am not acquainted with a better Styptic either as an Inward Medicine, or an External Application.

Parley. The Root of this Herb is principally regarded in Pharmacy, which is very opening and discussive, and good in all Disorders of the Bowels proceeding from an Adhesion of Slimy Matter to them. Being also a
powerful

powerful Diuretic, it cleanses the Kidneys, and Urinary Passages, and of course is proper in Stranguries, and the Gravel.

Penny-royal. This Plant is warm, and consists of subtile and penetrating Particles, and will be of Service in all Fevers, where Snake-root is recommended.

Plantain. This is cooling and agglutinating, and prescribed in some Kinds of Fluxes, and Hæmorrhages. The Juice of it is taken notice of as a Healer and Cleanser of Wounds and Ulcers.

Rosemary. This is of a warm and aromatic Nature, and very good in the Staggers, or in any Disorder arising from too much Humidity. The Flowers of it are most in use.

Rue. Rue is a famous Plant, and distinguished for the Benefit it confers in Malignant and Pestilential Fevers. It is also of Benefit in Nervous and Colicky Complaints, and is a great Destroyer of Worms. It is a main Ingredient likewise in some Fomentations,

Sage.

Sage. This is Cordial, and at the same time a Sweetner of the Blood. It is serviceable also in Nervous Maladies arising from a cold Cause. The Juice of it will help sore Mouths.

Sanicle, or All-heal. This is a very good Astringent.

Savin. This is highly detergent, and a great Destroyer of Worms; and its Juice mixed with Honey is used for Cleansing foul Ulcers.

Scordium, or Water-Germander. A Decoction of this Herb is of admirable Use in several Kinds of Fevers.

Sea-Moss, or Coralline. This is a very popular Medicine for Worms.

Shepherd's-Purse. It is healing and agglutinating, and therefore of Service in Hæmorrhages, especially in Bloody Urine. The Juice of it applied to Wounds soon cicatrises and closes them.

Sorrel. Sorrel is exceedingly cooling, and its
Root

Root diuretic, and therefore advisable in Stranguries.

Tansie. A Decoction of this Herb along with Ingredients of a like Tendency will be very prevalent in regard of Removing either Uterine or Colicky Complaints. Tansie is likewise diuretic, and an effectual Destroyer of Worms.

Tobacco. This is of the First Class of Anti-Scorbutics, and of indisputable Efficacy in respect of the Grease, and Foulness of the Body, if chopt small, and given to the Quantity of Half an Ounce a day for a Month, mixed with the Horse's Corn. An Ointment made from it is very powerful in Cleansing Wounds, and Ulcers: Nor do I know a better Expedient for the Ripening of Tumours. And the Leaves steeped in Chamber-Lie will sometimes cure the MANGE.

Walnuts. A strong Decoction of the Leaves of the Walnut-Tree is good to wash all foul Ulcers in the Sinuous Parts with; and I have known some sore Legs healed by it,
b after

after all other Medicines and Applications had absolutely proved ineffectual.

Wormwood. This, together with Bay-Leaves, will answer the End of whatever Fomentations can be made use of in order to disperse Swellings.

Of FLOWERS.

Camomile. Camomile-Flowers are a good Stomachic and Carminative: and Clysters from a Decoction of them are of Service in Colicky Disorders.

Elder. The Flowers of Elder are cooling and emollient, and frequently used in Fomentations.

Poppies. The Red Corn-Poppy-Flowers are chiefly used. They are gently anodyne and narcotic, and good in all Colicky Pains. In a Pleurisy they are a Specific. Half an Ounce of them Powdered, and made up into a Ball, are to be given three times a day, till the Symptoms begin to disappear. It will be proper to wash them down with

a Hornful or two of a Decoction of Scordium.

Red Roses. These are an excellent Astringent, and the Honey of Roses is an admirable Balsam for all fresh Wounds in the Tendinous Parts, and where Bones are laid bare.

Saffron. This is one of the finest Cordials in the whole Materia Medica, and there occur but very few Diseases but what it is of Benefit in.

Of FRUITS.

Apples. From these is produced Verjuice, which is too well known to stand in need of a Detail of its Use and Virtue.

Berberries. These are very astringent; and therefore good in all Loosenesses where Astringents are proper.

Buckthorn-Berries. The Use of these no one can be ignorant of: on which account I shall pass them over in Silence.

Cassia Fistularis. This is seldom given alone:
b 2 however,

however, it is the principal Ingredient in the Lenitive Electuary.

Cloves. These are very hot and carminative. The Oil of them may be given to the Quantity of Half an Ounce at a time to a Horse in a Lethargy, which I have known it remove when all other things had failed.

Figgs. These are of an emollient, mucilaginous, and balsamic Nature, and of course serviceable in irritating Coughs incident to Horses from a sharp Rheum distilling on the Lungs, which sometimes produces an Inflammation of them.

Isinglass. This is prepared by means of a certain Fish, the Skin, Intestines, Stomach, Fins, and Tail of which are boiled in Water to the Consistence of Glue, and then dried till it acquires the Solidity it makes its Appearance with for Use. It is inspissating and in some degree anodyne; and useful in Fluxes, and Runnings of the Reins. When a Horse is continually letting fall his Seed, two Ounces of this boiled in a Quart of Milk to the Consumption of almost

almost Half, and given in the Morning fasting, will work an absolute Cure.

Juniper-Berries. These are of singular Service both in respect of Human Bodies, and those of Horses. They are de-obstruent, detergent, and balsamic; likewise stomachic, carminative, and diuretic, from which last Quality they are of especial Benefit in all Disorders of the Kidneys and Urinary Passages. Mr. NED, an ENGLISH Groom, settled at GENEVA for these thirty Years past, assured me, that, after taking away a little Blood, he never gave any thing else to his Horses in all Inward Disorders, than a Handful of the Vulnerary Herbs, a Handful of Juniper-Berries powdered, and a Handful of Common Salt in a Mash, or along with their Corn: and that he generally met with Success from this Conduct, especially if he only repeated the Expedient, and entered on it on the first Appearance of any Symptoms of a Disease. Nor can we doubt of Mr. NED's not having had sufficient Experience in regard of this Matter, as there have ever been upwards of Sixty

Horfes in his Stable, which he himself always took intire Care of.

As we are not furnished with the Swiss Herbs, I shall recommend those in lieu of them that I have made use of with the same Success, which are as follow: viz. Fumitory, Water-Germander, Ground-Ivy, Mint, Hyssop, Flowers of St John's-wort, Flowers of Mallows, Agrimony, Pennyroyal, the Herb Scabious, Sage, Balm, the Lesser Centaury, and Wild Valerian. Let an equal Quantity of all these be well dried and chopt together, and kept in a close Box, to be used, with the specified Juniper-Berries and Common Salt, in the Manner directed above.

Of SEEDS.

Aniseeds, Cardamoms, Carduus, Wild-Carrot, Coriander, Cummin, Caraway, Dill, and Fennel. These are all very carminative, and of course great Expellers of Wind from the Stomach and Intestines. On this account they frequently accompany Purgative Compositions.

Compositions. Nutmeg answers the same Intention.

Fœnugreek-Seeds. These abound with a soft, mucilaginous, Juice, whereby they sheath and blunt the sharp, irritating, Matter, that sometimes accompanies Ulcers in the Lungs. They are likewise given with Liver of Antimony to prevent the Action of too great a Stimulus on the Stomach, as they are also along with Crude Antimony for answering the same Purpose.

Linseeds, These are soft and mucilaginous; on which account they are of Service in Disorders of the Breast, Kidnies, and Urinary Passages, and likewise as Ingredients in Emollient Clysters. Their Oil is also a most popular Remedy in Colds and Pleuritic Illnesses, and an absolute Specific in troublesome Irritations of the Lungs, from the Faculty it is endued with of bringing on a laudable Expectoration.

Mustard-Seed. This is very stimulating and de-obstruent, and consequently highly proper in Paralytic, Convulsive, and all Ner-

vous Complaints, either taken Inwardly, or used by way of an External Application. Mustard-Seed also will very much contribute to the Relief of those Rheumatic Pains Horses are subjected to, which frequently make them go lame, and, through a gross Mistake, are concluded by the common Herd of Farriers to be HUMOURS. Two Ounces of it may be given at a time Morning and Evening, either made into a Ball, or mixed with a little warm Beer. The Success of this I have experienced on several Occasions.

Of GUMS, BALSAMS, and Inspissated JUICES.

Aloes. Of These there are two Sorts, the Socotorine, and the Hepatic. The Hepatic is stronger than the Socotorine, and of course better adapted to the Constitution of a Horse. Aloes is one of the best Purges we have; and, given in small Quantities, so as not to go off intirely by Stool, becomes an admirable Alterative by attenuating viscid Humours, and removing Obstructions formed in the finer Vessels. And this it
does

does without injuring the Constitution. Which is a Point worthy every Farrier's serious Consideration, and will no doubt hereafter be the favourite Object of the Thoughts of those Practitioners, who, as the late Mr. DRYDEN said on another Occasion, stand not confirmed in full Stupidity. Aloes is a powerful Destroyer of Worms, and its Tincture a great Cleanser of Wounds and Ulcers.

Ammoniacum. Gum Ammoniac is a known Opener, and Thinner of viscous, phlegmatic, Humours, and is used with good Success in Disorders of the Lungs. The best way of giving it is to form it into Balls.

Afa Fœtida. This is of eminent Service in the Staggers, and, indeed, in all Convulsive Distempers, and whatever Diseases that owe their Origine to Grumes and Viscidities in the Blood and Nervous Fluids. This cuts off all manner of Necessity of putting one's-self to the Expence of Amber, or even Castor: especially, as this Drug is furnished with full as efficacious Powers, as those other though more chargeable ones.

Balsam

Balsam Capiui. This takes place wherever Turpentine is indicated, and corresponds with the same Intentions of Cure.

Barbadoes Tar. This is balsamic, and a good Remedy in Disorders of the Lungs. But, as it is a difficult Matter to meet with it genuine, through a strange Propensity some People have of imposing on us for the sake of their Interests, I always substitute the Common Tar in its room. Tar is also of Benefit in Outward Applications, in regard of Burns and Chafing occasioned by a Tightness of the Girths, and good to be stuffed up wounded and bruised Feet.

Benjamin. This is too expensive to be made use of. However, no ill Consequences can flow from thence, as several Things of little Cost may be substituted in its room, that will answer all the same Purposes.

Camphire. This is of excellent Service in Fevers attended with a thick, heavy, Blood, and in obstinate Obstructions, as it is a powerful Attenuant and Rarefier. It is likewise very beneficial in regard of its being

ing used as an Outward Application, as it will help to dissolve any Grumous Matter a Part may be labouring under.

Dragons-blood. This is a very good Astringent, and used in that Intention in Fluxes.

Euphorbium. This is sometimes applied to Bones that are laid bare, or become foul, in order to promote an Exfoliation of them. It is also an Ingredient in Ointments, where the Intention is to cleanse and deterge foul Ulcers.

Frankincense. This is chiefly used outwardly as a Ripener, or Drawer, and enters the Composition of some Sticking Plasters. It is sometimes recurred to as an Expedient to perfume the Head in violent Colds, and in Fevers, in order to promote a Discharge of Matter by the Nostrils.

Gum Arabic. This is a great Thickener and Softener, and of course serviceable in a thin and sharp State of the Fluids. It easily dissolves in Water, and is useful in all Kinds of Fluxes, when genuine: but to
meet

meet with it genuine, is a very extraordinary Incident, and intirely owing to a dreadful Scarcity of our common Plum-tree Gums to mix with it.

Gum Galbanum. This is used in Plaisters in the same Intention.

Gum Guaiacum. This is drawn from the Wood, and is endued with the same Virtues, only in a much higher Degree. It is of great Service in Obstructions and Viscidities; on account of its dissipating by insensible Perspiration superfluous Moistures attending the Body. But as this Gum is chargeable, Guaiacum-Wood may be substituted in its room, the best Method of giving which, is in Decoction.

Mastich. This is a great Strengthenener either used inwardly, or outwardly in Plaisters.

Myrrh. This is a most excellent Drug, and of Benefit in a number of Diseases taken inwardly, particularly in Fevers of the Malignant Kind. It is adapted to Disorders of the Kidneys and Urinary Passages:
and

and its Tincture is a celebrated External Remedy, from its cleansing and deterfive Quality, in a Foulness of the Bones, and and Sinews.

Olibanum. This is seldom given inwardly, but is made use of in Strengthening Plasters.

Opium. This is a most powerful Narcotic, and consequently of admirable Benefit in all violent and raging Pains.

Pitch, Common, and that of Burgundy. Both these Kinds are endued with much the same Virtues. They are warm, discutient, and suppurating; and on that account employed externally to dissipate any Congelation of Matter formed near the Surface of the Body.

Rosin. This is a powerful Opener and Diuretic, participating very much of the Nature of Turpentine. It sometimes is made use of in Drinks calculated for the Discharge of Urine, but great Caution is necessary in the Administration of hot, stimulating, Drugs; inasmuch as Ingredients of that Class, should the Disease be attended with

a Fever, would unavoidably increase it, and render the Cure more tedious and difficult.

Scammony. This is too strongly Purgative to be given with Safety, after whatever Manner prepared. Nor is there any Occasion for having recourse to hazardous Medicines, when we are abundantly supplied with what act upon Bodies without the least Apprehension of any Detriment that can arise from the Exhibition of them. The Notion of Specific Purges is very absurd, one Kind of Purges answering the End as well as another, which is to promote an Evacuation of redundant Matter by the Canal of the Intestines. Nothing, in my Opinion, will effect this with greater Security than Salts, administered in a Quantity proportioned to the Horse's Constitution, which are therefore preferable to all adhesive resinous Purgatives in Nature.

Storax. Of this there are two Sorts, the one hard, and the other liquid; but the former is chiefly made use of, being an excellent Balsamic and Pectoral, and therefore

fore good in all Disorders of the Lungs : and, as it is endued with a fine Scent that is penetrating, becomes serviceable in the Staggers, and all Convulsive Maladies.

Tragacanth. Gum Tragacanth, or Dragant, is soft and agglutinating, and consequently of Relief in sharp Rheums and Defluxions, which, when excessive, are productive of Inflammations.

Turpentine. Of this there are several Sorts, but they all act pretty nearly in the same Manner. Turpentine is produced from Trees of the Fir or Pine Kind. It is brought to us from different Parts of the World, and very deservedly stands in the foremost Rank of Balsamics, Vulneraries, and Detergents, and is both of External and Internal Use.

Of Woods and BARKS.

Box. This is a great Drier, and may be used in the same Intention as the Guaiacum-Wood.

Cinamon.

Cinamon. This is very grateful to the Stomach, and, being astringent to a great degree, is of eminent Service in Loosenesses. The principal Objection against its Use is the Expensiveness of it.

Mace. This is the Outer Rind of the Nutmeg, and therefore of the same Virtue. They are both Carminative, and of course Correctors of what may cause Wind in the Stomach, or Intestines.

Oak-Bark. Oak-Bark is a good Astringent, and of Service in Stopping Loosenesses, where Remedies of that Nature are proper.

Peruvian, or Jesuits, Bark. This most celebrated Production of Nature is too well known to stand in need of any Description. It is of singular Benefit in all Weaknesses and Relaxations of the Parts, and very efficacious in removing a continual Propensity a Horse may sometimes have to sweat. But its Use is now extended even to Mortifications, which is a lucky Incident in respect of FARRIERY, as Mortifications sometimes succeed the Nicking and Cutting of Horses. My Method of proceeding,
in

In case of a Mortification, is to give a Decoction of this Drug accompanied with a little Oak-Bark, or else an Ounce of it and sometimes two at a time in Substance made into a Ball with Conserve of Roses, to be repeated every six Hours till the Symptoms abate. As for its Mechanical Operation on the Body, the Reader may consult SANC-TORIUS's Aphorisms, where he will find that Matter fully discussed.

Pomegranate-Bark. This is a great Astringent, and consequently of Use in Relaxed Cases.

Sauanders. Of this Drug there are three Sorts, viz. the Yellow, White, and Red. It is prescribed in Decoctions along with Guaiacum-Wood, and is used in the same Intention.

Sassafras. This is an excellent Sweetner of the Blood, and used in Decoctions for that Purpose.

Winters-bark. This is warm and aromatic,
c and

and reckoned serviceable in Disorders of the Head and Stomach.

Of ANIMALS, and their PARTS.

Bears-Grease. Whatever popular Opinion may be entertained in regard of the Superiority of this Grease over the Fat of other Animals as to its penetrating Quality, for my part, I cannot help thinking with Dr. BRACKEN, that the Fat of all Quadrupeds is alike in respect of the Operation expected from it, which is to relax and soften the Tone of the Fibres so, that more Space be allowed to the inclosed Matter for its Rarefaction, which will promote its Return into Circulation, or determine it to a State of Putrefaction, and thereby render it the fitter for a Discharge. The Manner of using Fat being obvious to every one, it is needless to say any thing on that Head.

Cantharides, or Spanish Flies. These are what constitute Blister-Plasters, which are subservient to the Draining off thin, serous, Humours, and by stimulating to dissolve hard Excrescencies. They are also sometimes given inwardly in Disorders of the Reins,

Reins; when they are clogged with a viscid Matter obstructing the Exit of the Urine, which by their extremely pungent Property they will promote a Discharge of. But great Caution and Circumspection are necessary on this Occasion, otherwise the Remedy will be of worse Consequence than the Disease.

Cows-Piss, and Sheeps-Piss. These are both of a very penetrating and attenuating Nature, and on that account of Service in helping to disperse any viscid, phlegmatic, Swelling by Bathing the Part with them very hot.

Crabs-Claws, Crabs-Eyes, and the Inside of Oyster-Shells. All These, when dried and calcined, are good to absorb any Acidity or Sharpness in the Stomach and First Passages.

Eggs. The Yolks of these are used mixed with Turpentine, in order to soften and abate the Sharpness of it, which renders it of Service in the Cure of Wounds, Turpentine managed in this Manner being one of the best Digestives we have. The Whites

are used in a Cold Charge, as an Astringent, and Repellent.

Hartshorn. The Spirit of it is good in Nervous Cases, and the Calcined or Burnt Hartshorn is intirely of the Absorbent Class.

Honey. Honey is penetrating and deterging, and of Service in regard of viscid and tough Humours. In Infarctions of the Lungs it is very efficacious, as it powerfully promotes a Discharge of the Phlegmatic Matter that loads them. From whence it is no wonder, it is of such general Use in Coughs. It is sometimes an Ingredient in Detergent Ointments. From Honey is extracted Beeswax, which is gently heating, abstergent, and attracting, softens indurated Parts, alleviates Pains, and cicatrizes Ulcers: on which account it is often used in Ointments.

Milk. Milk is of very great Benefit in Clysters, and will cool, soften, and heal the Intestines, when even their very Mucus is torn off by a hot, sharp, irritating Matter.

Matter. It is likewise of singular Benefit in Pultices, in order to assuage Heat and Inflammations.

Sperma Ceti. This is an Oil, which comes from the Head of a Whale, and acquires this Consistence from Boiling. It is an excellent Remedy in all sharp Rheums producing a dry, husky, Cough, and in Disorders of the Urinary Vessels, by relaxing the crispy Tone of the Fibres, and allaying the Irritation from whence those Disorders proceed.

Viper. The Fat of this is penetrating to a great degree, and an infallible Cure, in regard of Horses, for the Bite of any Venomous Animal, if applied immediately.

Urine, or Chamber-Lie. This abounds with Volatile Salts, and is, on that score, very penetrating and attenuating. Hence it becomes an useful Remedy for those Coughs in Horses, that are caused by a viscid Matter clogging up the Vessels of the Lungs. It is also of Service outwardly in the same Diseases as Cows-piss is.

Wood-lice. These are very deterfive and cleansing, which Faculty of them is owing to a Nitrous Salt, with which they are impregnated in consequence of their Manner of Living. Hence they are of Service in all Viscidities of the Blood, and scour even the minutest Passages. Being a good Diuretic, they are beneficial in a Jaundice, and in Obstructions of the Kidneys, and Urinary Passages, and even in Convulsive Disorders. They are to be given, in regard of Horses, made up into a Ball, with a proper Vehicle, after being stamp't in a Mortar.

OF MINERALS.

Alum. This is a very great Astringent, and when calcined or burnt becomes much more so.

Arsenic. This is a very harsh Caustic, and on that account is by no means to be used.

Nitre. Nitre abounds with a Volatile Sulphur, and Mercurial Spirit included in a Saline

Saline Matter, proceeding from Earth and Water. Hence it operates in a Complicated Manner, and becomes a very powerful Agent in regard of several stubborn Disorders. It strongly resists Putrefaction, and is of the utmost Efficacy in Malignant and Pestilential Fevers. Being cooling and diuretic to no small degree, it is also of excellent Service in Stranguries, and a Heat of Urine.

Salt. A Handful of Common Salt is sometimes mixed with the Horse's Corn, or dissolved in a Mash, when the Stomach is loaded with a viscid, slimy, Matter, in order by its stimulating Faculty to discharge it. It is likewise sometimes an Ingredient in Clysters, to assist them in their Operations.

Vitriol. Of this there are six Sorts ; but the White and the Roman are principally made use of, and that in Collyriums for the Eyes. They are of Benefit also in Rheums, and Inflammations, and contribute towards the Drying up Watry Ouzings and Transudations through the Skin. The

Roman is in vogue for stopping Hæmorrhages, and destroying superfluous Flesh.

Of METALS.

Antimony. This is of an established Character, as an Anti-scorbutic. It is a sovereign Remedy in all Foulnesses of the Blood, particularly in regard of the Grease in Horses: on which Occasion a Pound of it may be given at a time rolled up into Balls with Butter. The Liver of Antimony is an excellent Alterative, of which I shall speak more by and bye. One thing is to be observed in respect of these hard Substances, which is, to take care they be finely levigated. Otherwise they will never enter the Laeteals, and mix with the Blood, on which depends intirely the Success expected from them.

Cinnabar. Of this there are two Sorts, the Native, and Factitious. The Native is very heavy, and of a fine red Colour. It is composed chiefly of Sulphur and Quicksilver, which renders it a very efficacious Medicine
in

in Disorders of the Head, and in the Staggers, and all Convulsive Maladies: inasmuch as by its Subtilty and Solidity it is enabled to pass through the minutest Passages, and by its Momentum to break through the Obstructions, which in the Fibres and Nervous Meanders are the Occasion of those Disorders. The Factitious Cinnabar is prepared in the Manner following, viz.

Take fifteen Ounces of Quicksilver, five Ounces of Common Brimstone, and two Ounces of Crude Antimony. Mix them well together in a Luted Bolt-head in a naked Fire, and let the Fire be high enough to make the Head red-hot, and the Cinnabar will arise. This is used in the same Intention as the other.

Lead. This is never made use of unprepared. Sugar of Lead, and Red Lead, two of its Preparations, occur sometimes in Practice. Red Lead is made by melting any Quantity of Lead in an unglazed Earthen Pan, and stirring it over the Fire till it becomes a Powder: and, when it is thus calcined, it is put into a Reverberatory Fire for three
or

or four Hours. It will turn red, and is then called Minium. This is of a Drying Nature, and applied Outwardly in Ointments.

Salt or Sugar of Lead. Take any Quantity of Lead. Dissolve it in Aqua Fortis, which, if good, will dissolve near its own Weight. The Dissolved Lead will soon become a Saccharum in the Bottom of the Glass. A considerable Quantity may be obtained this way in Half an Hour in a small Glass set in Sand or Ashes, and in no great Heat, or in a Fire-Shovel over the Fire. I have set down this Method of Preparing it, because it is attended with very little Trouble. This is cooling, restraining, and repelling, and of great Use externally in Unguents for drying up moist Ulcers; and a little of it dissolved in Water makes an excellent Collyrium for the Eyes. It is of too cold a Nature to be used inwardly, as it would in all Probability be very hurtful to the Stomach.

Quicksilver. Of Mercury, or Quicksilver, there are various Preparations, and all of them of eminent Service in their respective Departments.

Of

OF EARTHS, and STONES.

Armenian Bole. This is a most excellent Astringent, and of Service inwardly in Loosenesses, Wounds, Bruises, Ulcerations, and all Kinds of Rheums and Defluxions, and outwardly in Charges to strengthen any Relaxed Part.

Brimstone. This is very balsamic and detergent, beneficial in Disorders of the Lungs, and a great Purifyer of the Blood. The Flower is generally ordered: but, for my part, I always make use of the Stone-Brimstone finely powdered, as it retains a good deal more of its Natural Properties, than any of its Preparations do. It is likewise of the greatest Service outwardly in Ointments for the Mange.

Chalk. This is endued with very absorbent Qualities, and consequently powerfully corrects the Juices of the Stomach and First Passages, when they turn sharp and acid. It is, as Mr. GIBSON observes, of Efficacy, when Horses long to eat Mud and Clay out of Walls, which is a Sign of the Predominancy of an Acid.

Earth

Earth, Japan, Earth of Lemnos, Earth of Samos, and Sealed Earth. These are all of an absorbent, drying, and astringent Nature, and therefore remarkable for stopping Fluxes of the Belly.

Lapis Calaminaris. This is a great Dryer and Absorbent, and is sometimes used in Collyriums for the Eyes.

Lime-stone. This is absorbent, and sometimes used in Diet-drinks, in order to dry up any superfluous Moisture of the Glands. But the Application of it outwardly is a hazardous Practice.

I shall just mention a few Things, that have not as yet been spoken of.

Agarick. That of the Oak is generally used, which is somewhat like a Mushroom, being fungous. It is lately come into Practice as a great Styptic: but I prefer the Puff-Ball on this Occasion, which I made mention of above.

Lees

Lees of Wine. These are used with good Success in a Fomentation for any Relaxed Part, and will sometimes do more in that Case, than either Vinegar, or Verjuice. This Effect of it proceeds from not only its abounding with Spirits, but also from the Sharpness it contracts by means of the Tartar it is impregnated with. The FRENCH and ITALIANS apply nothing else to all the Strains that occur; and after Hard-Riding, which is a very sagacious Practice, always foment the Horse's Legs with them made very hot. But, as we cannot procure this Remedy so readily as they can, we are forced to substitute old Verjuice in its room.

Soap. The Venice or Castile Soap is generally made use of inwardly: but, where Neither of these is to be come at, one may have recourse to common Hard-Soap, which is of great Efficacy in the Jaundice, and Disorders of the Kidneys, and in most Obstructions occasioned by a Viscidity of the Juices, as it is warm, attenuating, and detergent. The Soft Soap is only used externally, which being very penetrating is adapted

adapted to the Removal of any Congelation in the Blood, or Juices.

Soot. This is very astringent in its Nature, and makes a good Application, mixed with Yeast, to sore Backs, and is sometimes made use of in order to stop a Mortification.

Vitriol, Elixir of. This is a popular Medicine for a weak Stomach in a Horse after a Fever, or any other debilitating Distemper. The Quantity of Half an Ounce of it at a time may be given once or twice a day, when the Stomach is most empty, in a Pint of Water, or a Decoction of Scordium.

AN ANODYNE BALSAM.

Take an Ounce of Castile Soap, Half an Ounce of Opium, six Drams of Camphire, a Dram of Saffron, and Eighteen Ounces of Rectified Spirit of Wine. Digest these in a Sand-heat ten Days, shaking the Vessel between whiles till the last Day or two. Then pour off
the

the Balsam clear for Use. Where there is no Conveniency of a Sand-heat, recourse may be had to a Dunghill.

For this we are obliged to the famous Dr. BATE, Physician to King CHARLES the Second. The Composition, perhaps, has not its Equal in the whole Extent of Medicine for procuring Ease in the most excruciating Pains: which it not only alleviates by its Opiate Powers, but by its attenuating Qualities promotes at the same time a Discharge of the Humours, from whence those Pains are derived. Half an Ounce of it in a little warm Water, accompanied with four Ounces of Sweet-Oil, will sometimes remove the most inveterate Windy Colic. But as to a Colic arising from a Costive Habit, the Body must first be opened by Clysters, after which this may be given to allay the Pain. This Balsam is also of singular Service in the Jaundice, and Gravel, as it relieves the obstructed Liver, and cleanses the Urinary Passages to a great degree.

SALT

SALT of TARTAR, and CREAM of
TARTAR.

The Salt of Tartar is used as a Corrector in some Medicinal Compositions. The Cream of Tartar is a gentle Purgative and at the same time diuretic, which makes it serviceable in several Cases on a double account.

RED PRECIPITATE.

This is a Preparation from Crude Mercury and Aqua Fortis, and, mixed in Ointments, is a great Cleanser of foul Ulcers.

SAL PRUNELLÆ, or CRYSTAL MINERAL.

This is very cooling and diuretic, and consequently very beneficial in Fevers, and where a Discharge of Urine is to be encouraged. It may be given to a Horse from one Ounce to two.

Balsam

BALSAM of SULPHUR with OIL of
TURPENTINE.

This is one of the best Preparations made from Brimstone. It is admirably Cleansing and Balsamic, as it possesses not only all the Virtues of the Brimstone, but also of the Turpentine, which makes it work very much by Urine. It is of excellent Service in Coughs and Ulcerations of the Lungs, and likewise of the Kidneys, which it effectually heals. It may be very properly given to Horses in Balls along with some of the Vulnerary Herbs.

BALSAM of SULPHUR with OIL of
ANISEEDS.

This is both Balsamic and Carminative to a great degree, and good in Disorders of the Breast, and any other proceeding from a flatulent Cause.

I shall now exhibite the Recipes of some
few particular Medicines of experienced
d Efficacy,

Efficacy, omitted above in the Treatment of Diseases.

BALLS for the GRAVEL.

Take six Ounces of Straßbourg Turpentine. Dissolve it in the Yolks of three or four Eggs. Then add to it the Seeds of Gromwell, Burdock, and Tansey, of each three Ounces, two Ounces of the Syrup of Marshmallows, and make the Whole up into Balls with Flower. Let a Ball of this Composition of about the Bigness of a Hen's Egg be given twice a day, and washed down with a Decoction of Mallows. This will effectually force away any fabulous Matter, that may have made a Lodgment in the Urinary Passages: but great Care and Circumspection are necessary in the Administration of it. For where the least Degree of Inflammation is attendant on the obstructed Part, in this Case it is adviseable to accompany the Use of these Balls with Manna, Oils, and Emollient Clysters, in order to relax the Vessels, and by that Means

Means procure a less painful Exit for the offending Matter.

A BALL for the STAGGERS, and CONVULSIVE Disorders.

Take an Ounce of Wild Valerian-Root in Powder, six Drams of Aſa Fœtida, and Half an Ounce of Cinnabar of Antimony. Let theſe Ingredients made into a Ball be given once or twice a day, according as Circumſtances may require.

A DRINK for the YELLOWS.

Take Turmeric and Caſtile Soap, of each an Ounce and a Half, two Drams of Salt of Wormwood, a Dram of Saffron, and an Ounce of Treacle. Mix theſe in a Pint of Beer warmed, and let them be given every other Morning for three Mornings on an empty Stomach.

CORDIAL BALLS.

Take Figs and Raisins, of each four Ounces, Fœnugreek-seeds and Aniseeds, of each two Ounces, an Ounce of Gentian, two Ounces of Juniper-Berries, an Ounce of Myrrh, two Ounces of Turmeric, Half a Pound of Liquorice-Powder, two Drams of Saffron, Syrup of Coltsfoot and of Marshmallows, of each four Ounces, six Ounces of Honey, and an Ounce of Balsam of Sulphur prepared with Oil of Aniseeds. Let the Whole be made up into Balls with Flower; to which may be added occasionally some Oil of Sweet Almonds to preserve them moist. These Balls may be kept in a Pot or Bladder close stopped up for Use.

These will very well answer their Title, and be of Service in the Yellows, and all Colicky Disorders.

The following Composition is recommended as an established Remedy from Experience

perience for Coughs and Asthmatic Affections of the Lungs.

Take Juniper-Berries, Aniseeds, Fœnugreek-Seeds, and Cummin-Seeds, of each two Ounces, four Ounces of Elecampane-Root, Half a Pound of the Flowers of Sulphur, Honey, and Tar, of each four Ounces, two Ounces of Garlick, six Ounces of Cold-drawn Linseed-Oil, an Ounce of Balsam of Sulphur prepared with Oil of Turpentine, and three or four Ounces of Syrup of Horehound. Make these into Balls with Powder of Liquorice.

One of these Balls of about the Bigness of a Hen's Egg may be given in the Morning fasting, and continued for some time, a day or two now and then intermitted, that the Horfe's Stomach may not be too much cloyed.

An OINTMENT for CONTRACTIONS.

Take any Quantity of the Shank-Bones of
d 3 Deers,

Deers, and break them into two or three Parts, or more. Then put them into a strong Earthen Pan, and cover them with strong Stale-Beer. After that let them stand all night in a hot Oven, and the next Morning drain off the Liquor from the Bones, and keep it close-stopped up for Use.

This is a most efficacious Ointment for Horses Legs when they are become Stiff in consequence of Hard-Riding, and the Sinews contracted, or in Paralytic Numbnesses, and cold Pituitous Disorders in the Legs and Pasterns. To render it still more penetrating, a little Camphire may be added to it. Previously to its Application, it will be proper to foment the Part with Something hot, in order to open the Pores, that the Ointment may the better mix itself with the Fluids.

OINTMENT of MARSHMALLOWS.

Take any Quantity of the Roots of Marsh-mallows, Fœnugreek-Seeds, and Lin-seeds,

feeds, and boil them to a thick Mucilage. Then take two Pounds of the Mucilage, four Pounds of Oil of Olives, a Pound of Wax, Half a Pound of Rosin, and two Ounces of Turpentine. Mix all together over the Fire, and make an Ointment. The Mucilage should be strained from the Roots and Seeds, and boiled with the Oil till all the Watery Parts are wasted, and they are thoroughly incorporated.

This is a good Medicine to mix with Pul-tices, in order to ripen, and suppurate any Swelling, such as the Strangles or Vives. Though sometimes it has a contrary Effect, and helps to discuss them.

A LINIMENT to bring HAIR on.

Take Pidgeons' Dung and Honey, of each an equal Quantity. Make a Liniment, and rub it on the Place Affected every other Day.

A BALL for the JAUNDICE, or YELLOWS.

Take four Drams and a Half of Barbadoes Aloes, six Drams of Woodlice, an Ounce of the best Hard-Soap, two Drams of depurated Salt-Petre, Cochineal and Camphire, of each a Dram, two Scruples of Opium, and forty Drops of Oil of Aniseeds. With a sufficient Quantity of Syrup of Marshmallows make these Ingredients into a Ball.

This is a very attenuating, detergent, and diuretic Composition, and of course very efficacious, on account of those deobstruent Qualities, in freeing the Blood from whatever viscous Matter may prevent the Secretion of the Bile from its Mass by the Office of the Liver, an Obstruction of which Organ of an Animal Body is the Source of the Jaundice. This Ball is to be given to a Horse every other day in the Morning fasting, till there appear a manifest Abatement of the Symptoms: which there will absolutely be in a competent
Space

Space of Time ; especially should it be accompanied with proper Food and Exercise.

As Opodeldoc is a Popular Remedy, and indisputably a very good Composition, I shall here exhibit the Manner after which I have constantly prepared it, viz.

Take two Quarts of Rectified Spirits of Wine, two Ounces of Gum Tacamahaca, and an Ounce of Gum Caranna. Digest these for ten days or more in a hot Dunghill. Then strain off the Spirits, and add to them a Pound of the best Hard-Soap cut in Slices, and let it dissolve. After that add two Ounces of Camphire, the Chymical Oil of Rosemary, Oil of Thyme, and Oil of Turpentine, of each Half an Ounce, a Dram of Saffron, and a Dram and a Half of the Tincture of Opium.

This is of extraordinary Efficacy in regard of Dissolving any Coagulated Blood and Juices frequently consequent to Bruises
and

and Strains; which, by their Pressure on the Muscles, Tendons, and Small Vessels, cause an Obstruction of the Circulation of the Blood in these Parts, and by that Means bring on a Tumour, from whence proceeds a Lameness. The Application of this Mixture will be of great Help to Nature in strengthening the Relaxed Substances, and due Rest will compleat the Cure.

The Incomparable BALSAM for
WOUNDS.

Take the best Venice Turpentine and Balsam of Tolu, of each an Ounce, Storax and Gum Benjamin, of each two Ounces, Gum Guaiacum, Aloes, Myrrh, Olibanum, Flowers of St. John's-Wort, and Angelica Roots, of each Half an Ounce. Beat these well together, and add Eighteen Ounces of Spirits of Wine. Then Digest the Whole in a hot Dung-hill for a Fortnight or three Weeks, shaking the Bottle between whiles.
After

After that Strain off the Liquor clear, and keep it close stopped up for Use.

This Balsam may be applied to all Wounds immediately either by means of a Feather, fine Flax, or by Injection, and will independently of any other Medicine, if recurred to time enough, soon effect a Cure, without bringing on a Suppuration. It is also highly serviceable in all Obstructions of the Urinary Passages. Half an Ounce of it, with Forty Drops of the Anodyne Balsam, in a Pint of Water made lukewarm, will give speedy Relief in the Gripes, if they do not proceed from Costiveness. Should that be the Case, the Dose must be accompanied with an Oily Mixture, and the Horse raked as far as possible with a small Hand. After that give an Emollient Clyster. See the Chapter on the Gripes.

For a DRY COUGH.

Take a Quart of New Milk, and a Head of Garlick shred fine. Boil the Milk to

a Pint, and then take it off the Fire, and strain it through a Cloth. When strained, add to it Diapente and Aniseeds, of each an Ounce, and Half a Pound of Honey.

Let This be given to the Horse milk-warm on an empty Stomach, and let him fast an Hour after it. Then let him have a little warm Water, and Hay always sprinkled with Water, and about Eleven o'Clock a Mash of Bran. This may be repeated every other day for three times.

There is not in the whole Empire of Medicine a more powerful Remedy than this Drink in the Case before us ; which I have experienced for above twenty Years past to be of the utmost Efficacy in a Dry Cough, where the Horse has not been quite Broken-winded. Were the Virtue of a Medicine of this Nature duely set forth, and the Knowledge of its Salutary Effects sufficiently propagated, there would be no Occasion for Dr R--ok's Advertising his Balls and Drinks, that are Nothing else than a downright Imposition on the Public.

Of

Of STARCH.

In an Inflammatory Fever attended with a Flux, two or three Ounces of This, dissolved in the Water the Horse drinks, will be of Service, as it will guard the Stomach and Intestines against the Action of sharp, corroding, Particles, which would necessarily increase the Disorder. It may also be used in Clysters in order to answer the same Intention.

A Safe and Efficacious LINIMENT, to take off a SPLENT, or any Hard EXCRESCENCE.

Take an Ounce of Nerve-Ointment, an Ounce and a Half of Oil of Origany, forty Drops of Tincture of Euphorbium, Sublimate in fine Powder and Spanish Flies powdered, of each Half a Dram. Mix These into a Liniment, and, previously to the Use of it, apply a gentle Bandage below the Tumour, to prevent the Humours when rendered fluid from affecting

affecting the Parts underneath. Then rub in the Ointment well for a considerable Time, and in about fourteen Hours the Splent will become quite soft, and a Kind of Dew appear on the Skin. When Matters are advanced thus far, with a Finger dipped in Sweet Oil gently stroke the Part, till the Tumour be intirely discharged.

AN OINTMENT for GREASY HEELS.

Take White Lead, White Vitriol, and Roch-Alum, of each Half a Pound, an Ounce of Verdigrease, three Ounces of Green Copperas, all reduced to a fine Powder, an Ounce of Oil of Vitriol, and Half a Pound of Honey. Work these up with Train Oil to the Consistence of a Liniment.

This is calculated for the Curbing those Corroding Ulcers, that are sometimes attendant on Greasy Heels. It is of known Efficacy in regard of answering this Purpose,

pose, and is at the same time an effectual Remedy for the Relaxation of the Parts, which a continual Drain must of course always bring on.

A LINIMENT for a JOINT-OIL; Or an Ouzing from the Joint resembling an Oily Substance.

Take an Ounce of Tobacco Ointment, four Ounces of Camphorated Spirit of Wine, and Half an Ounce of Sublimate. Mix These well together in a Pipkin, and simmer them over a gentle Fire for an Hour: and then dress the Part Affected with the Mixture moderately warm.

My Reason for keeping it so long over the Fire is to destroy or blunt the sharp Particles of the Sublimate so as to render it less caustic, and to prevent too great an Irritation on the Parts.

A CLYSTER in an INFLAMMATION of
the INTESTINES.

Take a Sheep's-Head, and boil it down in six Quarts of Water to two. Then Strain off the Liquor, and add to it a Dram or two of Opium.

This Clyster is to be given in any Inflammation of the Bowels. But should an Inflammation of that Nature be consequent to strong Aloetic Purges, in which Case a Suspicion may arise that the Intestines are stripped of their Mucus, on this Occasion two or three Ounces of Common Oil with Half a Pound of Mutton-Sewet may be added to it, in order to take off those Irritations, that may possibly have been the Cause of the Disorder.

The following is a Drink I made use of with good Success in the Distemper amongst Horses in the Year Fifty One, and which was likewise found of great Service to the
Horned

Horned Cattle, on an Appearance of their having caught the Infection so rife at that time.

Take Rue, Water-Germander, and Clivers, of each two Double-Handfuls, two Heads of Garlick, an Ounce of Aniseeds, a Handful of Parsley-Roots, and two Ounces of Antimony in fine Powder. Boil These very slowly in a Gallon of Rain-Water, the Vessel close covered, till one Quart is consumed. Then Strain off the Remainder, and keep it well stopped up for Use.

After Bleeding the Horses plentifully, and, in case of Costiveness, the Administration of a Clyster, I gave a Pint of this Drink Morning and Evening with two Ounces of Honey in it. This Method absolutely succeeded in regard of every Horse

I had under my Care, without any Necessity of recurring either to Rowelling or Purging: and that without any Swelled Leg supervening, which I afterwards observed was an Incident common to the Generality of Horses. I kept the Body open with Mashes, and the Head warm: and, when I found the Glands about the Head (which was most affected in this Disease) swelled, I rubbed in some hot Goose-Grease.

As I have recommended the Turning out Horses on Salt Mashes in all Chronical Distempers, I shall just give a little Hint concerning the Action of them on the Body. Salt-Water, when taken inwardly, mixing itself with the Fluids of the Body, attenuates and divides the viscid Cohesions of the Blood and Juices, and by its deterfive Quality scours the Passages of the Glands. Hence all Obstructions are removed, and of course proper Nourishment conveyed to the whole
System

System of the Animal Economy. The Grass, no doubt, is very serviceable in regard of its assisting the Salt-Water in its Operations, as it lubricates and widens the Vessels, and by its soft balsamic Quality prevents the Irritation, which might otherwise be consequent to the Action of the Water. Besides it is cooling, diuretic, and moderately purgative, and therefore, accompanied with gentle Exercise, cannot but be highly beneficial in all Chronical Disorders.

As to the Preparation I promised of Liver of Antimony, on Reflexion, as the Process in regard of it requires a somewhat nice Management, I think it more advisable to buy the Liver of Antimony of the Shops.





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